

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

JOURNAL.

VOLUME XLII. NUMBER 10.
WHOLE NUMBER 2150.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1904.

SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.
SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.

"BULLSEYE"

is a revolver powder and has been used
to make all military championships.

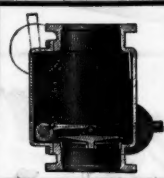
"UNIQUE"

is for gallery work and has been giving
great satisfaction.

"MARKSMAN" SMOKELESS

for use with lead bullets in the Krag,
200 to 500 yards. "W.-A. 30 caliber"
for use all over the United States
where the Krag rifle is shot.

LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO.,
New York City.



EXCELSIOR STRAIGHTWAY BACK PRESSURE VALVE

The area of this valve is equal to that of pipe. The construction is such that when not needed the working parts can be easily and quickly thrown into the cover leaving a full size unobstructed passage through the valve. Having the Jenkins Disc and flat seat, it is very durable and quite noiseless.

JENKINS BROS., NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO, LONDON.

TOBIN BRONZE.

Trade Mark, (REGISTERED)

Launches, Powder Press Plates, Seamless Boiler and Condenser Tubes.

For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet furnished on application.

THE ANSONIA BRASS AND COPPER COMPANY

Sole Manufacturers.

99 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

NON-CORROSIVE IN SEA WATER

Can be Forged at Cherry Red Heat.

Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Studs, Bolts, Nuts, etc., Pump Platen Rods, Yacht Shafting, Rolled Sheets and Plates for Pump Lining, Condensers, Rudders, Centre Boards, etc., Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches.

DE LA VERGNE MACHINE CO.

BUILDERS OF

Hornsby-Akroyd Oil Engines

REFRIGERATING
ICE MAKING
MACHINES.

GAS ENGINES
FOR LARGE
POWER.

Main Office and Works:
Foot of
EAST 138th St., NEW YORK.

NEWPORT NEWS SHIPBUILDING & DRY DOCK COMPANY.

WORKS AT NEWPORT NEWS, VA. (On Hampton Roads.)

Equipped with two large Basin Dry Docks of the following dimensions:-

	No. 1	No. 2
Length on Top	610 Feet	527 Feet
Width on Top	130 "	100 "
Width on Bottom	50 "	30 "
Draught of Water over Hull	25 "	30 "

Shops are equipped with modern machinery capable of doing the largest work required in ship construction.

Tools driven by electricity and compressed air used in constructing and repairing vessels.

For Estimates and further particulars address C. B. ORCUTT, Pres't., No. 1 Broadway, N. Y.

RUBBER COVERED WIRES AND CABLES

FOR EVERY SERVICE.

For Underground, Aerial, and Submarine use. "Safety" wires and cables have the endorsement of some of the largest users in the United States.

THE SAFETY INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE COMPANY, 114-116 Liberty St., New York.

THE CALIFORNIA POWDER WORKS SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Manufacture Black, Brown Prismatic and Smokeless Powders for the Army and Navy of the United States, and all descriptions of Sporting and Blasting Powder and Dynamite, Shot-Gun Cartridges, Black and Smokeless.

O. I. C.

Garlock's High Pressure Packings are the goods I ought to use as they give such universal satisfaction everywhere.

For H. P. Steam, Style No. 200.

" Cold Water and Stern Glands, Style No. 99.

" Ice Machines, Air or Ammonia, Styles, No. 333 & 336.

" Low Pressure Steam, Style No. 777, 333 & 336.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

THE GARLOCK PACKING CO.,

136 Liberty Street,

New York.



Bethlehem Steel Company

South Bethlehem, Pa.,

Finished Guns of all Calibers, Gun Forgings, Gun Carriages, Projectiles and Armor Plate. High Grade Shafting and Forgings for Marine and Stationary Engines. Miscellaneous Forgings and Castings of all descriptions. Refined Iron, Billets and Pig Iron. Heavy Machinery of Special Design. Armor Plate Vaults.

BRANCH OFFICES:

100 Broadway, New York City.

1351 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.

421 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

430 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn.

1111 Keystone Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Fremont and Howard Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Buy Iver Johnson Revolvers

HONEST GOODS

HONEST PRICES

Iver Johnson's
Arms & Cycle Works
Ritchburg, Mass. USA

\$5 to \$6

A NEW COLT REVOLVER

Officer's Model



Adjustable Target sights, hand finished. Catalogues and circular on application.

COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO.
Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

THE ELECTRO-DYNAMIC CO.

Cable Address: EDCO, A. B. C. Code.

212-226 Ionic Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S. A.

Designers and Manufacturers of

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

ELECTRIC SPEED AND DIRECTION INDICATORS

...GIVING...

DIRECT READINGS IN REV. PER MIN.

FORE RIVER SHIP-BUILDING CO., QUINCY, MASS.

Francis T. Bowles,
President.

SHIPS, MARINE ENGINES AND FORGINGS.

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY.

DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited.

Walkerville, Canada.

The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by an official stamp over the capsule of every bottle.

PATENT BINDERS

for Filing the ARMY AND

NAVY JOURNAL.

93-101 Nassau St., N. Y.

By mail, postpaid, \$1.25

Delivered at office, \$1.00



THE
Real Estate Trust Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Southeast cor. Chestnut and Broad Sts.

Full-Paid Capital, - - \$1,500,000
Surplus and Profits - - 1,400,000

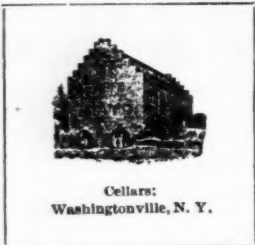
Receives deposits of Money payable by check, and allows interest thereon. Collects Interest, Dividends and Income of all kinds whatsoever.

Receives for safe keeping, Securities and other valuables, and rents Safe Deposit Boxes in Burglar Proof Vaults. Buys, sells and leases Real Estate in Philadelphia and its vicinity. Assumes general charge and management of Real and Personal Estates.

Executes Trusts of every description under the appointment of Courts, Corporations and individuals. Acts as Registrar or Transfer Agent for Corporations and as Trustee under Corporation Mortgages. Receives Wills for safe keeping without charge.

Brotherhood Wines.

The wines of the Brotherhood have been made since 1839. Their peculiar excellence is of such a quality as will commend them to officers of the Service for family use as well as for the Mess Room and Club.



Mail orders requested.

Price list and telegraphic code sent on application.

BROTHERHOOD WINE CO.,
Spring and Washington Sts.,
NEW YORK.

No Extra Premiums on Army Officers' Policies in Peace or in War!

Except for Those Assigned to Duty on the Isthmus of Panama.

THE PRUDENTIAL

Offers Extremely Liberal Inducements for Army Officers to secure Life Insurance, or to add to that which they have.

BENEFITS

TELEGRAPH.—One-half of policy can be arranged in case of death, to be paid by telegraph.

CASH AND PAID-UP VALUES.—Exact amount stated in policy. On Endowments after two years and on Whole Life Policies after three years.

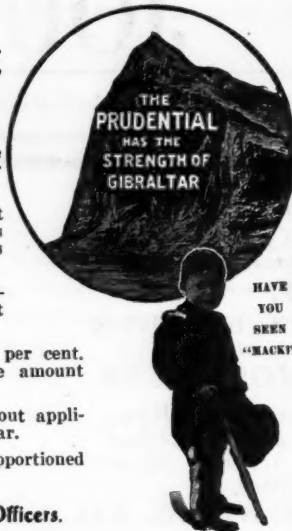
GRACE IN PAYMENT OF PREMIUM.—One month's grace is given without interest during which time policy is in force.

LOANS ON POLICIES.—Loans made at 5 per cent. interest per annum in advance up to the amount named in policy.

EXTENDED INSURANCE.—Granted without application after policy has been in force one year.

DIVIDENDS.—Policies share in dividends apportioned by the company.

Exceptionally Liberal Policies for Naval Officers.



THE PRUDENTIAL
INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.

JOHN F. DRYDEN, Prest.

HOME OFFICE, NEWARK, N. J.

Write To-day for Information at Your Age Dept. 20

A. W. McNEIL, Manager,

Army and Navy Dept., Newark, N. J.

"MACK" does business by Correspondence.

Excellent opportunity for retired Army Officers to represent this Department. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.



Diamond Merchants—Gold and Silversmiths

447A—Diamond Ring	50.00	2052—Solid Gold Stock Pin, Baroque Pearl	\$1.50
567A—Solid Gold Signet Ring	3.50	2108—Solid Gold Cuff Links	2.00
597A—Solid Gold Signet Ring	2.00	7174—Sterling Silver Brooch	.50
We engrave one script letter, to read, free of charge, monogram.		7220—Sterling Silver Hat Pin like 7174	.50
125D—Solid Gold Scarf Pin, Baroque	1.80	7206—Sterling Silver Hat Pin	.75
349—Solid Gold Pearl and Baroque Brooch	4.00	8075—Sterling Silver Bouillon Spoon, six	5.75
383—Solid Gold Pearl Chatelaine	5.50	8055—Sterling Sugar Spoon, Lily Pattern	1.50
402—Solid Gold Pearl Brooch	4.50	Our catalog Q pictures the Lily Pattern complete.	
420—Solid Gold Pearl Brooch	3.75	8483—Sterling Silver Brooch	.50
600—Solid Gold Locket	5.00	8484—Sterling Silver Brooch	.25
1190—Solid Gold Brooch, Pearls	2.00	8485—Sterling Silver Brooch or Chatelaine	.50
1820—Solid Gold Scarf Pin	.50	8491—Sterling Silver Hat Pin like 8485	.50
1968—Solid Gold Stock Pin	.65	8487—Sterling Silver Brooch	.35
		8490—Sterling Silver Scarf Pin, Ruby Eyes	.45

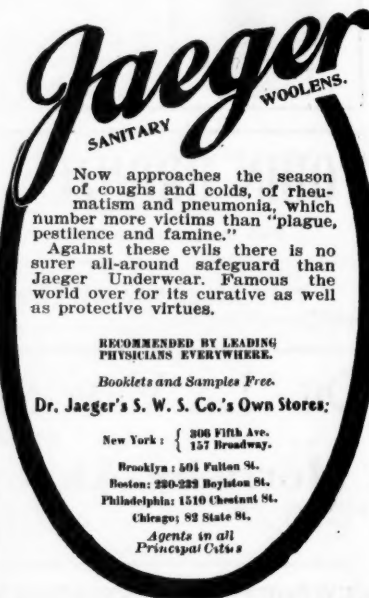
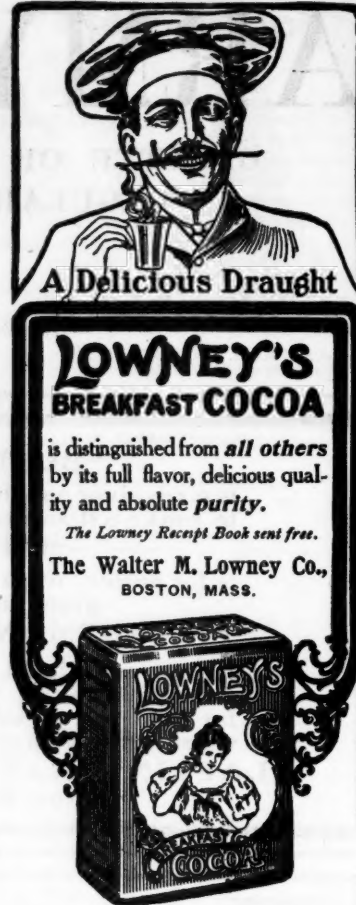
We are the largest mail order dealers in our line in the United States. Selling direct to user our prices average one-third less than those of the retail dealers—buying from us you save the middlemen's profits.

Our catalog Q is a valuable book, containing illustrations of over 8000 articles—Diamond and Gold Jewelry, Rings, Watches, Brooches, Pins, Chains, Leather and Toilet Articles, Table Ware, etc. It is full of suggestions for the holidays—a boon to the busy housewife, and especially so to those somewhat removed from the large centres.

We fully guarantee every article we sell; we assume all possible risk; we return your money if you ask it. Our Catalog Q should be in the hands of every economical Christmas shopper. It will also be found useful throughout the year.

We will gladly mail it to you upon receipt of your address. A postal does it. Write Now.

Address, Baird-North Co., 310 Essex St., Salem, Mass.



IF you lack either the appetite, the digestion or the health—

A GOLD LION Cocktail before dinner does the trick.

GOLD LION Cocktails (ready to ice) never vary.

GOLD LION Cocktails—Seven kinds—Manhattan, Vermouth, Whiskey, Martini, Tom Gin, Dry Gin—and the American.

Of good wine merchants.

The Cook & Bernheimer Co.
Makers New York

PLANT FERRY'S SEEDS.

M. MELACHRINO & CO.
The famous Egyptian Club Cigarettes.

Supplying 360 Regimental Messes and 120 Clubs in the United Kingdom.

BY APPOINTMENT
To H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.
H. R. H. Prince Henry of Prussia.
The Italian Government.
The Austro-Hungarian Government.
The Khedivial Club.

No. 8 West 29th St., New York.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1904.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of all contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscriptions, \$6.00 per year. To clubs ordering ten copies or more, \$3.00 each copy. As the purpose of this special club rate of \$3.00 per year is to encourage individual subscriptions, it is allowed for single subscriptions from members of the Services and their families, but not for organizations of any kind, to which the price is uniformly \$6.00. Club subscriptions are payable in advance and should be sent direct to the publishers.

Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by post-office order, express money order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church, or in cash. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount.

No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Changes of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the Journal.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,
93-101 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Washington, D.C., Office: Rooms 926, 927, Colorado Building, William M. Mason, Representative.

Boston Office: 643 Old South Building, E. P. Guild, Representative.

Secretary Hay's letter inviting the great powers to appoint delegates to another international peace congress as provided for by The Hague Conference of 1899, seems likely to be favorably received by all, or nearly all, the governments to which it is addressed. Secretary Hay points out that it would be premature to couple this tentative invitation to a categorical program of the subjects for discussion at the proposed conference, the immediate desire being to ascertain whether the powers are willing to join in a second meeting, leaving the definite program to be formulated by the delegates themselves when duly assembled. It is obvious, however, that the subjects for consideration should include the question of absolute and conditional contraband of war, the rights of neutral ships and neutral cargoes and the inviolability of the official and private correspondence of neutrals. These questions were all inadequately dealt with by The Hague Conference of 1899, and the need of a clearer international understanding concerning them has been strongly emphasized since the outbreak of the war in the Far East. The American principle as to conditional contraband of war has been nullified; the American contention as to the rights of neutral ships in belligerent ports has been ignored and the American rule as to the inviolability of domestic mails on neutral vessels has been flagrantly violated. These matters are all of immediate concern to the security of international trade and intercourse. They have a vital relationship to the marine commerce of the entire world, and they are entirely within the jurisdiction which The Hague Conference marked out for itself with the common consent of all its members. While, therefore, the proposed second conference at The Hague may not do very much to hasten the coming of the millennium of universal peace which all the sons of men would hail with acclamations of joy, it is possible and even probable that that gathering may accomplish results of substantial value to the safety of neutral commerce. The need of a broad international agreement along the lines indicated is universally conceded, and if the proposed conference shall provide for that need the result will be worth a hundred fold more than the cost.

Col. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, has issued a statement concerning financial reform in the Philippines which strikingly illustrates the beneficent influence of American policy in those islands. In pursuance of that policy, supplemented with legislation enacted by the Philippine Commission, the gold standard has been firmly established throughout the archipelago. More than 43,000,000 Mexican silver dollars, 197,000 Mexican pesos and 538,622 Spanish-Filipino pesos have been driven out of circulation, all this cheap currency giving way to the Filipino coinage prepared at the United States mints, the peso being the unit with a fixed value of fifty cents in gold. The banks in Manila will no longer take the old debased currency on deposit, the railroads will not accept it in payment of freight or passenger charges, and banking institutions throughout the archipelago have readjusted their accounts on a gold basis and called in their old notes in order to replace them with new ones based on the gold standard. This readjustment of the entire currency system of the islands has been accomplished without any serious disturbance of business conditions, without any impairment of outstanding contracts and with little if any loss whatever to public or private interests. As a result there has been a marked improvement in business conditions. Investments are more secure, credits are on a firmer

foundation, and one of the most serious discouragements to the inflow of the foreign capital so needful to the development of the territory has been removed. It is no exaggeration to say that nothing accomplished by the civil authorities in the islands promises so much for their welfare and progress as the reorganization of their fiscal system to conform with that of the United States.

That the question of maintaining the national defenses in the highest attainable degree of efficiency can no longer be treated as a party issue in the United States has been conclusively demonstrated in the Presidential campaign now drawing to a close. One of the great political parties included in its declaration of principles a platform mildly protesting against the increased expenditures for the Navy and demanding the reduction of the Army and Navy expenditures "to the point historically demonstrated to be safe and efficient," yet during the whole course of the campaign not a word in support or advocacy of that declaration has been uttered by any orator of the party in whose platform it appears. It is evident that it does not represent the real sentiment of the American people, nor of the party which uttered it. An excellent expression of the real sentiment regarding this question appears in the New Orleans Picayune, an opponent of the present Federal administration, in an article which says in part: "There can be no denying the fact that the expenditures for military purposes have greatly increased since the war with Spain, and although there has been no special attempt made to turn the fact into campaign thunder during the Presidential canvass, it has been touched upon. * * * That the naval expenditures must continue gradually to increase is inevitable, and it would be folly to build expensive ships if they are not to be kept in commission. The personnel of the Navy must, therefore, be added to both in the commissioned and enlisted ranks, no matter if a few million dollars are added to the already large expenditures. Fortunately, the upbuilding of the Navy is not a party question, but a patriotic one, hence it is not likely to be approached in any narrow or partisan spirit."

Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, U.S.A., who was president of the board of officers detailed to secure the use of the lands required for the recent Army maneuvers near Manassas, Va., is confident that the prompt payment of the rentals for those lands, and the satisfactory settlement of all claims for damages resulting from the maneuvers, will make it much easier to obtain the use of lands for maneuver purposes hereafter. Colonel Heistand inclines to the belief that the wise thing for the Government to do would be to establish permanent maneuver grounds. On this subject he says: "If the proposition for the Government to purchase maneuver sites in the naturally timbered portions of the United States is carried out, the care of the same to prevent a growth of brushwood and scrub timber would probably involve a greater expense than the rental of areas from year to year. Government sites might, however, be leased to farmers who would keep down the brush. Such a course would render the Government liable to damages to crops and fences to the same degree as on leased land, unless some measure of restriction as to the kind of crops was imposed. The item of expense involved in the water supply, when once installed on Government land, would be largely saved, and the labor of survey and mapping could also be performed once for all, but would deprive the engineer soldiers of the annual opportunity for that very excellent and useful instruction and experience. An objection to permanent maneuver sites has been urged in the fact that officers would become so familiar with the terrain that interest in the maneuvers would lag. It would seem that, as the problems could be greatly varied and a period of one or two years intervene between extensive maneuvers, the objection might not be material, as the same officers would probably not be involved."

The Chief of Artillery, Brigadier Gen. J. P. Story, urgently recommends in his forthcoming annual report that the strength of the Corps be increased by about 3,000 enlisted men, and that an appropriation be made by Congress this coming session adequately to provide the harbors of the United States with submarine defenses. It is understood that General Story, in his report, will call attention to the report of Major Harrison, General Staff, on the serious condition which would result in the event of war because of the utter lack of mine defenses. His recommendation for an increase in the enlisted personnel would necessarily result in an increase in the number of officers. Attention will also be called to the lack of a sufficient number of officers at this time to command the Artillery now authorized and as at present organized. The report of General Story, it may safely be said, will be one of the most important annual reports thus far submitted. It will be replete with information and filled with strong recommendations for the betterment of the Artillery Corps. The report will be submitted soon.

The special electrical experts whom Secretary Morton engaged to investigate and report upon the expediency of consolidating the power plants at the various navy yards have visited the yards at Portsmouth, Boston, New York, League Island, Norfolk and Charleston and are now pre-

paring their report for submission to the Secretary. That their recommendations in the matter will be followed is regarded as practically certain. In this way the whole matter about which there has been a difference of opinion between the Board on Construction and the Bureau of Yards and Docks will be settled and the department cannot be charged with accepting the advice of one bureau to the detriment of another. This question was pending when Mr. Moody gave up the Navy portfolio to become Attorney General. Secretary Morton found the question entirely in the air. He was confronted with statements directly contradicting one another. Knowing nothing, naturally, of the conditions at these yards except what was told him by the various bureau chiefs, he decided to call in a private firm of expert electricians whose business it is to pass upon just such technical questions. It was the business man's way of handling such a question. Whatever the decision, the method of reaching it cannot be criticised.

An unmistakable assurance of the kindly purposes of the United States with regard to the young Republic of Panama appears in the fact that Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., retired, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, in choosing men to serve as mayors, judges, secretaries and treasurers of towns within the Canal Zone, has, with a single exception, appointed natives to all these important offices. Governor Davis was at liberty to appoint whomsoever he pleased to those positions, the authority of the United States in the Canal Zone being absolute in all such matters, and the fact that he has filled the places with natives of the isthmus affords convincing proof that he and the Government he represents are willing and eager to do everything within reason to maintain the most cordial relations between the United States and the new republic. The Governor's action in this matter serves as an effective refutation of the irresponsible stories now in circulation to the effect that the United States Government was disposed to deal unfairly with the people of Panama.

Should the Baltic fleet succeed in reaching the Far East within the next two or three months, it will find itself in a situation best described by the old saw, "Twixt the devil and the deep sea." The harbor of Vladivostok will be so closed by heavy ice that it may be quite impossible to force an entrance, and even if the ice-breaking steamer Ermak succeeds in forcing a channel through the ice the process will take time, and with an alert foe of the type the Japanese Admiral Togo has shown himself to be, delays may well become not only dangerous but distinctly fatal. Then, too, the bottoms of the fleet will be somewhat fouled by the long voyage, part of it in tropical waters, and the speed of the vessels composing the fleet will be materially affected. From every point of view the sending of this fleet to the Far East looks like a blunder of vast dimensions, and should ill luck befall them the Russian Empire would be in sad straits for sea defense in any direction.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress at its recent meeting in St. Louis is one calling for the construction of a great naval station "at some point on the southwest of the Pacific coast." That description of locality is exceedingly vague. Where would the gentlemen locate the naval station? We already have two establishments of that character on the Pacific coast—one at Puget Sound on the north, the other at Mare Island on the south. Beyond the mainland we also have one at Tutuila, Samoa, and will soon have one at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and another at Dutch Harbor in the Aleutian Islands, besides those at Guam and at Cavite in the Philippines. Obviously, we are not so badly off in this matter of naval stations. We need all we have, of course, and may need others. If so, gentlemen proposing them should describe the points where they ought to be established. Our present need is for the proper equipment of the stations we already have.

Secretary of the Navy Morton will probably not recommend to Congress the passage of legislation for a Navy General Staff. While the Secretary is understood to favor a general advisory body of officers for the civilian Secretary of the Navy, he has not by any means made up his mind that it is necessary to have legislation to effect such an organization. The General Board of the Navy, as now constituted by executive authority only, is, it is thought, a sufficient general staff. This board is considered indispensable by Secretary Morton, but it cannot be seen how the efficiency of the Service would be improved by legislation along this line. The matter, therefore, will probably not be taken up by the Navy Department with Congress during the coming session.

The Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department still has under consideration the question of the desirability of the illuminating shells known as "tracers." These were tested in the recent target practice at Menemsha Bight and were found extremely useful in night firing. It is probable the bureau will authorize the purchase of additional shells of this type for experiment, as the ships are to be given increased practice in night firing, the Far Eastern war having demonstrated the frequent necessity for this in time of war.

Lieut. Col. R. D. Potts, Art. Corps, commandant of the Artillery School, reports satisfactory progress during the year. The students have shown proper interest and the instructors have been zealous and efficient. The Chief of Artillery has exhibited warm interest in the school and has given it his unflinching support. Lectures have been delivered by Colonel Potts, Major Whistler, Captains Hearn, Chamberlain and Bishop, Art. Corps, and Lieut. Comdrs. F. K. Hill and W. S. Smith and Lieut. T. C. Hart, U.S. Navy. In connection with the course of lectures, visits were made to the Washington Gun Factory, the Naval Powder Factory and the battleship Virginia, and the cruiser West Virginia building at Newport News. Three officers, whose names we have published, are recorded as honor graduates and twenty-nine as graduates. Ten officers completed the course but failed to graduate and six failed to complete the course. Of the twenty-one enlisted men, nine graduated and twelve did not. Four discharged during the session who had agreed in writing to enlist did not do so. It is recommended that hereafter this violation of good faith be made a bar to future enlistment. There should be not less than three master gunners in each company. Legislation should be asked to provide for sufficient rank and pay to induce graduates for master gunners to remain in the Service. It is proposed to give them \$15 a month additional pay. A fire-proof building is needed for the library, now numbering 13,261 volumes. A stenographer is asked for. It is recommended that Congress be requested to enact the legislation necessary to eliminate from the Army, Artillery officers who, after a course of instruction at the Artillery School, have demonstrated their unfitness for the Artillery service, or that no officer in the Artillery arm shall be promoted against whom stands a record of failure at the Artillery School, or until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination in the entire course; in the case of a second failure the officer to be discharged as is now provided by law in case of an officer examined for promotion.

Describing the American soldier of to-day, Gen. Charles King says in the *World To-day* for November: "Afoot or on horseback, Regular or Volunteer, as you see him to-day, our 'man behind the gun' is a man worth knowing. Take him all in all, and a physically sounder and morally straighter soldier doesn't live or dwell on the face of the globe. Like English 'Tommy Atkins,' as well as the sailor jackies of Anglo-Saxon blood, he has his faults and limitations. He 'comes higher' than do the rankers of other lands, but he fights harder. With fewer numbers, he accomplishes greater results. He has patience illimitable in face of a turbulent mob of his own people, but he pulls trigger quick, sudden and sure when he gets the word. He is the bugbear of demagogue orators before an election, but the sure defense of society at any time. He presided over Chicago's early infancy, and thrice since the great Civil War has he come with fixed bayonets to stand between her and anarchy. He is proud of his flag and his country. He is stout-hearted, clean-limbed, law-abiding, self-respecting as a rule. He wants to be held and hailed as a man, not a boy. He devotes reasonable time and thought to his drill, but he delights in healthful, hearty, outdoor sports, baseball, football and polo preferred. He sometimes slights the little niceties of military carriage and courtesies, but he will cheerfully submit to the sternest discipline, the hardest privations, the heaviest trials when he knows the need; and, finally, when it comes to fighting, he will charge with finer fury and enthusiasm or hold his ground with more grim, dogged tenacity, and all the time shoot with greater skill and precision than any other man-at-arms of all the vaunted legions of Europe. His one great wish seems to be that the people he so loyally serves might know him as he is—a man to depend on in fair weather, or foul, a soldier to be proud of at all times."

There has been a great deal of needless alarm on the part of the daily newspapers regarding a fire which occurred in the yards of the Neafie & Levy Shipbuilding Company, Philadelphia, on the evening of Sept. 26, efforts having been made to create the impression that the fire was of incendiary origin and that the purpose was to destroy the United States cruiser St. Louis, which is now building there. The whole story is disposed by an official statement from the company to the fact that the fire was purely accidental, that the flames would have had to destroy the whole yard before reaching the St. Louis, and that the occurrence will not interfere with work on the vessel even for an hour. As, for the report that the Government had instituted an investigation to ascertain the cause of the fire, Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickinson, commandant of the navy yard, League Island, states that there was no intention of doing anything of the kind, nor was there any thought of placing an additional guard on naval vessels at that yard.

Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, commandant of the United States Marine Corps, in his annual report, which we summarized last week, embodies some exceedingly interesting information concerning exhaustive experiments conducted during the month of June, 1904, to determine the effect of firing over water, and especially the effect of ricochets, with the present high-power smallarms ammunition. The results of these experiments show that firing with the 1898 and 1903 models from the 600, 730, 800 and 1,000 yard points, from elevations varying from

four to thirty-five feet, and under different conditions of wind and sea, as the sea became smoother ricochets were lower and more uniform in direction. Generally speaking, the results of these experiments are approximately as follows: Firing at 600 yards the percentage of ricochets showed 61, and the percentage of hits out of these ricochet shots was 39; at 730 yards the percentages were 100 and 61; at 800 yards, 82 and 29; at 1,000 yards, 64 and 26, showing that the average of ricochets is about 77 per cent. and the hits 39 per cent. of this number. It was further demonstrated that up to the battle-sight range of 375 yards about 75 per cent. of the shots did not ricochet, but were buried in the water. The results of these experiments seem to demonstrate that in firing over water it is advisable to under-estimate slightly the range rather than to overestimate it, this following as a natural result from the large percentage of ricochets which hit the target after striking the water.

It is expected that the wireless telegraphy station on Nantucket lightship will be in operation and ready for general service within two weeks. A week ago Mr. Marconi, who was the guest in Washington of the Italian Ambassador, had a conference with Rear Admiral Manney, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, and showed keen interest in the wireless work of the Navy. It is not unlikely that Mr. Marconi will later offer some of his instruments to the Navy for sale, that his system may also be used along with the other systems now under trial.

According to a statement credited to Signor Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, in Washington, D.C., Oct. 26, "no matter where a British warship may be on the Atlantic Ocean or in the Mediterranean, the British Admiralty can communicate with it at any moment. Eighty of the British warships, including all of the principal vessels of the Home, the Mediterranean and the Channel fleets, are equipped with my long distance wireless apparatus. No matter where these vessels may be, they are constantly within reach of the British Admiralty. The British Government is installing this system as rapidly as possible on all of its vessels. A long distance wireless communication between England and her most important fortress, Gibraltar, has been in uninterrupted service for many months, despite the fact that besides crossing the English Channel the messages traverse a thousand miles of Spanish territory."

The Chief of Staff has decided that paragraph 105 of the new Army Regulations, relative to the granting of leaves of absence to enlisted men by division and department commanders, applies to post non-commissioned staff officers as well as to other enlisted men. The question was recently raised at the War Department whether or not it was not necessary, before granting leaves to officers of the post non-commissioned staff, first to communicate with the chiefs of the staff departments to which the men might belong. General Chaffee has decided that inasmuch as paragraph 100 of the regulations directs that such non-commissioned officers shall each month make a special report to their respective department chiefs, that it is unnecessary for division and department commanders to communicate with the department chiefs in matters of leave, as through these special reports track may be kept of the post non-commissioned staff.

Immediately after the election the President expects to designate about twenty civilians to take the examination for commissions as 2d lieutenants in the Army. This examination will necessarily be competitive, to fill about twelve vacancies that are now open to civilian appointees. Of the six military colleges which, under the ruling of the President, can furnish a candidate for commission in the Regular Army, only one has thus far responded. One of these colleges, the Pennsylvania Military College, of Chester, Pa., has reported to the War Department that it has no candidate to present for commission in the Army, as all of its honor graduates are desirous of following their civil professions and do not care to enter the Army. This will leave only five candidates from colleges who will be appointed by the President.

For the information of candidates for the examination to be held next January for the position of assistant civil engineer in the Navy, Rear Admiral Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has issued a circular calling attention to the advantages offered to engineers by service in this corps. Commencing with \$1,500 a year their pay is increased by length of service; they are usually furnished with quarters, and are retired at sixty-two with three-quarters pay. Complete copies of previous questions, serving to illustrate the general character of the examination, can be found in *Engineering News* of January 27, 1898; January 19, 1899; May 1, 1902, and August 13, 1903. It would be difficult to find a position in civil life where the young and ambitious engineer could have the wide variety of experience afforded by this service.

Secretary Morton has received from the Board of Construction and Repair the circular defining the chief characteristics of the new scout cruisers. He has not yet acted on it, however. As soon as approved the circular will be published and specifications for bidders sent out. It is understood that an alternate plan has been prepared in case it is found practicable to place turbine engines in one of the scout ships. The turbine

experiments have been delayed owing to the difficulty in obtaining the necessary machinery to experiment with. The plans for the scouts call for twelve three-inch guns and two torpedo tubes, one fore and one aft.

The Chief Signal Officer of the Army will immediately appoint a certain number of master signal electrician sergeants from among those who qualified in examination in this country. Contrary to expectations the examination papers of candidates in the Philippines did not arrive in the last mail from the Philippines, but General Greely being informed by cable of the number of candidates recommended by the Philippine board, vacancies for this number were reserved in making the appointments, and the relative standing will be ascertained later.

Those who attended the meeting of the National Guard Association at Albany, N.Y., in January preceding the outbreak of the war between Russia and Japan, will recall what was said by Lieut. General Chaffee on that occasion with reference to Field Marshal Oyama of the Japanese Army. Reasoning from the impression he had derived from his intercourse with Oyama in China, General Chaffee predicted that the Japanese general would be heard from if Japan was ever engaged in war during his life term of active service. And now behold Ben Adhem's name leads all the rest.

Rear Admiral William C. Wise, commander-in-chief of the Training Squadron, was at the Navy Department on Nov. 2 in conference with the officials about the plans of the squadron for the winter. He will haul down his flag on the protected cruiser Minneapolis, now at Hampton Roads, on Nov. 8, the day of his retirement for age. He will be succeeded in command of the squadron by Capt. R. B. Bradford, now in command of the Illinois. Admiral Wise upon his retirement will immediately be given active duty in connection with the extensive steamboat inspection which the President has ordered.

The following is a summary of enlistments for the line of the Army during the month of September: Enlistments in cities, 1,610; enlistment at military posts and surrounding towns and in the field, 611; total number of enlistments, 2,221. Classified as follows: Infantry (white), 821; Coast Artillery, 826; Engineer battalions, 28; Cavalry (white), 103; Field Artillery, 314; U.S. Military Academy detachments, 4; Infantry (colored), 54; Cavalry (colored), 11; Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, 14; Philippine Scouts, 46.

It seems unlikely that the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department will adopt smokeless powder cloth for use in making ammunition bags. It is the opinion of many ordnance experts that this inflammable material is more likely to occasion an accident than the cotton of which the bags are now made. It is proposed to lessen the amount of tape used in tying the bags and also to trim off the edges above the opening so as to lessen the tendency of the bag to bunch when placed in the gun.

Experiments have been begun at the Naval Proving Ground at Indian Head with several new kinds of bands for the large projectiles used in the big guns of the Navy. It is believed by the strengthening of the bands tumbling of the projectiles can be prevented. The question, as previously announced, was referred to the special board on ordnance and at the instance of this board experiments at Indian Head were begun.

Capt. William Swift, of the General Board, has returned to Washington after a brief holiday and has begun, with his special committee, the preparation of the details for the winter maneuvers. Contrary to the original intention, the plans for the winter will include a search problem. It is also stated with more definiteness now that Admiral Dewey will assume command of the joint fleet in the Caribbean.

The Secretary of the Navy on Nov. 1 finished the revision of the estimates of the Bureau of Yards and Docks and the Bureau of Equipment. The estimates have not yet been made public, however. It is understood that included in the former is a recommendation for the construction of a new dock at the navy yard, Pensacola, capable of taking the largest ship in the Navy.

The Quartermaster's Department of the Army will transport free of charge to the Philippine Islands all Christmas boxes addressed to officers and men in the Navy stationed with the Asiatic fleet. These boxes will leave San Francisco on the transport sailing from that port on Dec. 1 and will reach Manila a few days after Christmas.

The President of the United States on November 1 issued a proclamation fixing Thursday, November 24, as a day of festival and thanksgiving by all the people of the United States at home or abroad for the benefits which they, as individuals and as a nation, have enjoyed during the last year.

The Bureau of Equipment has received a long report from the commander of the Petrel regarding the work at Kiska Island. The Petrel will shortly return to Kiska to continue the improvements there. Plans for a large coaling station at this place are now in preparation in the Bureau.

In a letter to a friend in this country a sailor of the German navy gives some interesting notes of the daily routine of the German naval service. "We rise in summer at 5 o'clock, in winter at 6," he says. "After breakfast at 6:30 all hands are piped to wash down till 8; then at 8:30 comes 'musterung' (inspection); after that till 11:30 gun or boats or infantry drill, just as the I.O. decides. At 12 dinner; from 1:30 till 2 or 2:30, cleaning arms; after that till 4, instruction or gymnastics; from then till 5:30, again instruction. That is the general run of the day. Target practice is going on nearly all the time. Sometimes we are going out for night practice with our 8.8 cm. quickfiring guns and the 3.7 cm. and 8 mm. machine guns; at other times again we practice with our middle and heavy artillery, far-shooting at a range of 15-16,000 m., or quick-firing at a range of 3-4,000 m. Then again we practice at a smaller range with 'Abkommkanonen,' I don't know the English expression, that are smaller guns which are put bodily into the bigger ones, as 5 cm. guns into 15 cm. guns. Now at present while I am writing, at 9 o'clock at night, I can hear them firing away with the machine and 8.8 cm. quick-firing guns. We are out for four days. We have been torpedo-shooting all day. As every ship has to practice so and so often under such and such conditions with every caliber each year, you can guess that we are kept pretty busy all the year round. The last time when we were out quick-firing with our 15 cm. guns at range of 3-4,000 m. we fired inside a minute, the target in tow of a small cruiser and the ships passing each other at full speed, on port side with our nine 15 cm. guns, 53 shots with 49 hits; on starboard we had 47 hits out of 54 shots; not bad is it? I dare say you have seen all about our voyage to England in all newspapers, as well as about King Edward VII.'s visit to Kiel, when he and our Emperor were on board of our vessel. This year our ship has received the 'Kaiser prize,' for excellent results with the ship's artillery. Our coast batteries and forts are manned by the 'Sailor Artillery Corps' who wear the same uniform as the sailor, but don't get aboard ship except on those vessels which search for and put out mines, as that belongs to their work, too."

Mr. Archibald S. Hurd, a notably well-informed English writer on naval topics, has an article on the relative cost of the warships of great powers in the current number of Cassier's Magazine which presents some highly interesting conclusions. He submits figures to show that in the construction of heavily-armored ships Italy has failed to maintain her former position in comparison with France, that France has lost the place she held fifteen years ago in comparison with Great Britain and that the United States is rapidly overhauling several nations of Europe. More than two thirds of the cost of a modern British battleship is spent on her hull, fittings and equipment, the heaviest item being the armor-plating which costs twice as much as the iron armor of twenty years ago. In spite of the fact that wages are higher in England than on the continent, British battleships cost less than those of other countries, one reason in England's favor being that, owing to their large output, her shipyards can keep their men always employed at a great saving in cost. Mr. Hurd remarks that while it is difficult to arrive at an absolutely correct estimate of the cost of American warships it undoubtedly exceeds the cost of similar vessels built in England. Russia pays more for warships than France and France pays more than Germany. Of the United States, Mr. Hurd says: "In spite, however, of any disadvantages under which shipping in the United States may suffer, a remarkable development of shipbuilding has occurred in the past twenty years, and the movement shows no signs of having reached a climax. From all comparisons the same fact is revealed that while the United Kingdom still builds warships and merchant vessels cheaper than any other country, its pre-eminence is more threatened than ever before."

"H. E. Harry King," lately impersonating an Army officer, and arrested at Makato for defrauding hotel keepers at Albert Lea, was arraigned before Judge Lochren in the United States District Court for Minnesota at Mankato on Oct. 25, on the charge of personating an officer for fraudulent purposes. He plead guilty and was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment in the Minnesota State Reformatory. He had previously served thirty days in jail at Albert Lea for the local offense of "jumping" board-bill. He appeared in court dressed in the complete Service uniform of a lieutenant, 1st U.S. Cavalry, and goes to prison wearing the same. When he comes out he will undoubtedly don the same dress as he apparently has no other outer clothing. There is no law to prevent his wearing this uniform, which makes it very easy for him to carry out the role of an officer. Why is it not a legal offense for unauthorized persons to wear the uniform of the Army and Navy, both that of officers and enlisted men? Legislation to this effect has been broached but not carried through. It would prevent crime, save money for the Government and prevent great annoyance to the public at large as well as to those in the Service, if there was a law to this effect. This man has worked the smaller towns in the States of Iowa, Indiana, Wisconsin and Minnesota for several months, and has universally met with success, for the reason that being dressed in a regulation uniform of an Army officer it was much easier for him to play the part of such than it would have been had he been in citizen dress. Something should be done to prevent this disgrace to the uniform, or the equipment, insignia, medals, etc.

Hon. William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, who ranks among the most pronounced opponents of the present Federal administration, is greatly displeased with the efforts of the Government to encourage rifle practice among the young men of the United States, and is particularly vexed at a recent statement by General Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, to the effect that "it is all important that the soldier should know how to shoot and to hit what he shoots at." Commenting on General Oliver's remark and upon the proposition to make annual appropriations for the promotion of rifle shooting, Mr. Bryan declares that there is a movement afoot "to inoculate the American public with the virus of war," and adds: "It is not the ability to discharge firearms with unerring aim that makes a timid man brave or a brave man more courageous. The knowledge that his cause is just, the consciousness that he has been forced into war against his will and in defense of high principles are the things that make timid men brave and make brave men more cour-

ageous." Is it not the rule that both sides to a contest are inspired by the fixed belief that their cause is just? Which side was it during our Civil War, for example, that admitted that its cause was not just? This being the case it is obvious that influences other than the spirit inspired by "the defense of high principles" must determine the result in war. In the opinion of those most competent to judge, one of the most important of these is the ability to shoot straight with big or little guns.

In view of the almost unanimous opinion of division and department commanders of the United States Army in favor of establishing a central prison for military offenders instead of confining them to guard houses as is done at present, it is interesting to note the improvement which has recently been made in the military prisons in England. Formerly soldiers sentenced to confinement in those prisons became mere idlers and learned nothing likely to be useful to them after their release, but nowadays they are instructed in signalling, squad drill, gymnastics and other branches of regular military routine. As a still further improvement in this excellent system it is now proposed to establish a disciplinary squadron for men sent to these military prisons, the idea being that by means of such an organization the really desirable men can be kept in fit condition and sent back to the Army in proper shape upon their release. It is pointed out that among the soldiers sent to prison are many first offenders whose misdeeds are relatively unimportant and who should be carefully looked after during confinement in order that they may be restored to the Service instead of dismissal as undesirable. The administration of military prisons in England has by all accounts improved so greatly in the last two or three years that it would probably repay a careful investigation by the United States military authorities as a preliminary step toward the establishing of a central military prison in this country.

The Manila American, noting the transfer of Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A., from the command of the Philippines Division to the command of the Atlantic Division, says: "General Wade will soon return to the homeland to take command of the most desirable department in the gift of the Government. It is the reward for long and arduous service in Uncle Sam's Army and we venture to say that no commanding general of the division ever made more friends among the officers than General Wade. In directing the affairs of the Philippines Division he has been most consistent with conditions and throughout his administration everything ran so smoothly that the graceful practical hand of the experienced soldier could be identified. Not only does General Wade enjoy the love and regard of the officers in his command, but the Manila business men are deeply indebted to him for many courtesies extended. Wherever it was possible to encourage and assist American trade, and consistent with his position, General Wade has been more than generous. His entire term of service in the Philippines will be remembered pleasantly by all classes and his departure to take command at Governors Island, while a tribute to his worth, will be generally and deeply regretted. The farewell reception in his honor will eclipse in point of general expression of regard all former demonstrations of the kind held at the Army and Navy Club."

Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, Superintendent of the Military Academy, has recommended that civilian instructors at the Academy be authorized to wear uniforms similar to those worn by Regular Army officers and that the Military Academy chaplain, whose status is unlike that of Regular Army chaplains, be required to wear the dress worn by clergymen in civil life. In this connection General Mills calls attention to the fact that the cadets at West Point do not show proper respect for the civilian instructors, and he believes that if such instructors were clad in uniform they would be able to maintain better discipline in their classes. The matter was referred to the General Staff of the Army which has recommended to Lieut. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff, that all civilian instructors at West Point be authorized to wear the uniform worn by officers in the Military Secretary's Department, with the exception of shoulder straps and the letters "U.S." The Military Academy chaplain is authorized by this recommendation to wear the garb generally worn by clergymen in civil life. This report of the General Staff has not yet been acted upon by either General Chaffee or the Secretary of War.

Capt. S. W. B. Diehl, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, has gone to Portsmouth and Boston to inspect the prison ship Southey at the former yard and the naval prison at the latter. This is the first trip Captain Diehl has made to these yards since he became Judge Advocate General, the pressure of work having kept him constantly in his office since he assumed his charge. The annual report of Captain Diehl this year contains many valuable recommendations regarding changes in the judicial branch of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Navy after election day expects to go over very carefully with him some of the more important of these suggestions. One of the first steps in the direction of reform will be the appointment by the Secretary of a board of officers to investigate the lack of uniformity in the sentences imposed by summary courts. This board will also draw up recommendations containing general instructions which shall be issued to guide young officers called upon for court-martial duty.

London newspapers of Nov. 3 publish despatches from Chefoo, China, to the effect that on the occasion of the birthday of the Mikado of Japan the Japanese Consul at Chefoo requested Rear Admiral William M. Folger, U. S.N., commanding the Cruiser squadron of the Asiatic Fleet, to fire a royal salute from his flagship, the New Orleans, and that Admiral Folger declined to do so on the ground that he was not in Japanese waters. A similar request was made of the captain commanding the Chinese cruiser, Hai-Yung, and he acceded to the request, pleading in justification that he was in his own waters.

In reply to a newspaper report that the statue of Frederick the Great presented to the American people by the German Emperor would be placed in position on the esplanade in front of the Army War College in Washington on November 1, Capt. John S. Sewell, U. S.A., engineer in charge of the construction of the buildings at Washington Barracks, states that the statue has not even been removed from the packing in which it

came from Germany, and that it will not be placed in position until it has been inspected by a representative of the German Embassy to make sure that it is in proper condition. The pedestal for the statue is ready, and seats are being constructed for the distinguished persons who have been invited to attend the unveiling ceremonies which, as now arranged, will take place on November 19.

Secretary Morton will deliver his first political speech of the campaign on Saturday night, Nov. 5, in Highlandtown, Md., a suburb of Baltimore, at a Republican rally to be held under the auspices of R. A. Garrett, candidate for Congress from the Second Congressional district of Maryland. The Secretary will take this opportunity to tell the country something about the Navy and the policy which will be his while he is at its head. If time is granted him Mr. Morton will bring the Navy into closer co-operation with its various branches, and lessen the amount of red tape. Re-organization of the entire department along thorough and modern business lines is to be expected in that case, leaving military matters to be handled by military experts and business matters by men who understand and use business methods.

Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Farley, U.S.A., retired, concludes his discussion of "The Era of Ironclad Warfare" in the current number of the Journal of the Military Service Institution with an exceedingly interesting review of the operations around Charleston beginning in 1863. General Farley who, as officer of Artillery, was actively engaged in those operations, estimates that from the hour when the Confederates refused to surrender Fort Sumter on September 8, 1863, down to its fall, no fewer than 46,000 projectiles were thrown into the works by the Union forces. General Farley's paper not only deals with those operations with admirable clearness, but it is interesting because of its fine appreciation of the Confederate commanders who were engaged on the other side. It is a valuable addition to the history of one of the most critical movements of the Civil War.

Troopers from the 7th U.S. Cav., in command of Lieut. John C. Montgomery, U.S.A., from Fort Myer, Va., formed one of the principal attractions at the Norfolk (Va.) Horse Show a few days since, and their skill won them great praise. While the horses of the troopers were galloping through the arena gate at the conclusion of the performance on Oct. 28, Lieutenant Montgomery had stopped his horse near the entrance to see his men file out of the ring. Suddenly the lieutenant's horse reared, swerved and leaped the fence like a greyhound. Although the action of the animal was sudden and unlooked for, Lieutenant Montgomery kept his seat in the saddle, showing superb horsemanship.

At a meeting in New York city on Nov. 3 between representatives of the Army and Navy arrangements were completed for the football game to be played on Thanksgiving afternoon at the Polo Grounds between the enlisted men of the different forts against the Navy. A silver cup will be played for, and the proceeds of the game are to be devoted to the Army and Navy branches of the Y.M.C.A. in New York. At this meeting J. B. Brine, 126 Nassau street, was made treasurer, and all applications for tickets should be mailed to him.

Some person who imagines that he knows more about designing warships than naval constructors, has written a letter to Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, commandant of the New York Navy Yard, giving some original ideas as to protecting battleships from attacks by submarines. His plan is to have the hulls of the ships below the water line constructed of plate glass, and then to have powerful searchlights flash through the water so that the man on watch will have ample notice of the approach of a submarine boat.

The Circum-Baikal Railway, which was opened for traffic on Sept. 26, is about 152 miles long. Ten trains, each of thirty carriages, can be run on the line daily, whereas the icebreaker Baikal, formerly the only link between the Cis-Baikal and Trans-Baikal lines, making three trips across the lake every day, could only carry twenty-five carriages each trip. The road was begun in 1899 and has cost \$28,522,765 or \$187,045 a mile. Thirty-three tunnels had to be cut.

Japan and Russia have given their consent to the request made by the United States that an officer of the Medical Department of the United States Army be allowed to accompany their respective armies in the field in the Far East. Col. Valery Havard will join the Russian army and Capt. Charles Lynch will be with the army of Japan. These officers will leave for their respective stations soon.

The following promotion in the Navy occurs upon the retirement of Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, on Nov. 5: Capt. George A. Converse, to be rear admiral; Comdr. Charles G. Bowman, to be captain; Lieut. Comdr. Temple M. Potts, to be commander; Lieut. George R. Evans, to be lieutenant commander, and Lieut. (junior grade) C. C. Bloch, to be lieutenant.

Among publications recently issued from the Government Printing Office at Washington are three lists of books in the Library of Congress, one of books on banks and banking, one of books on immigration and one of books on railroads. All these were compiled by Appleton Prentiss Clark Griffin, Chief Bibliographer.

Secretary Morton, of the Navy, on Nov. 4 approved the July report of the Board on Wages for the Washington Navy Yard. The protest of the machinists was overruled, and the whole question of an increase in wages will come up again in January.

It has been decided that four officers of the British army, not above the rank of captain, will annually be selected for a two years' course of study with residence in Japan.

It is proposed to add to the British War Office a new bureau charged with the duty of collecting a library on war topics.

DEFENSES OF PORT ARTHUR.

Miao-Tao Islands, Sept. 12, 1904.

The Japanese are now preparing to renew their assaults on Port Arthur. During the weeks when these assaults are made these details relating to the defenses of Port Arthur will be of increasing interest.

The forts about the city were formerly numbered in order, beginning at Golden Hill and going around in a direction opposite to that of the motion of the hands of a watch. In order to confuse the spies, who are quite numerous, the numbers have been frequently changed. So, one cannot follow the operations from the Russian reports. In order to follow the operations from the Japanese reports, and these are probably the only ones we shall have, one must learn the names of the forts as used by the Japanese, and these names are the Chinese names of the hills on which the forts are situated.

The forts are divided into two general divisions, the sea front and the land front. There are ten forts in the first division and nine in the second. Taken together the forts form one main line which encircles the city and harbor at a distance of about two sea miles. Near the entrance to the harbor, however, this line is drawn in so that the forts there are not more than two-thirds of a mile from the railway station. The station may be considered as the central point. There are in this line of forts at least 26 twenty-eight centimeter, 22 twenty-seven centimeter, 15 twenty-four centimeter, 22 fifteen centimeter, and 44 twelve-centimeter guns. In addition to these there are a great number of quick-firing and field guns. The large guns are protected by armor plate against which the Japanese projectiles seem to have little effect.

Considering only the heavy guns, beginning with the sea front at Golden Hill and going east, there is first Huan-chin-shan fort in three batteries, one above the other, with a total of twenty-three guns. The battery on the very top of the hill is the strongest of any about Port Arthur. East of this is Mo-chu-chiao fort of two batteries, one above the other, with four guns. A little farther on is San-tien-wei fort with nine guns, and last is Lao-li-tsoi fort of two batteries, the higher having seven guns. The number in the lower is not known.

Beginning again, but across the entrance from Golden Hill, and going southeast from the Tiger's Tail on the island, there are these forts: Yih-yuan, with six guns; Wan-tsu-yin, with five guns; Chin-kwan-shan, of two batteries with twelve guns; Man-too-shan, of two batteries with seven guns, and Chang-too-shan, with five guns. There is another fort in the sea front called Lao-tieh-shan. It is armed with naval guns, has an elevation of over a thousand feet, and is six miles distant from Port Arthur in a southwest direction.

No one of the forts in the sea front, except Lao-tieh-shan, can be taken from the land side until the land front has been reduced.

Taking the land front and beginning near Lao-li-tsoi fort two sea miles directly east of the railway station, there is first Pai-yin-shan fort of three batteries in line with a total of fifteen guns. Northwest of this, just beyond the Dalny road, is Chi-kan-shan of two batteries in line with six guns and several quick-firers. One or both of these batteries were taken by the Japanese, but had to be abandoned owing to the flanking fire turned on them. To the northwest of these is Erh-lung-shan of one main battery with six guns, and four advanced batteries with quick-firers and field guns. One of the latter was also taken but had to be abandoned. Directly north of the railway station, joining Erh-lung-shan, are two forts overlooking the railway, facing both north and west. These are Shan-shu-shan of two batteries, one of which has four guns—the number in the other is not known—and Han-lung-shan, the number of guns in which is also not known. Two sea miles northwest of the railway station are the two forts Yih-tsu-shan of two batteries, and An-dzu-shan of three batteries, the two forts having a total of twenty guns.

Two and a half sea miles west and a little south of the railway station are the two forts, Yan-pih-shan and Ya-hoo-tsoi, the two having a total of ten guns. These forts, together with Yih-tsu-shan, have also a number of field guns not included in the totals.

In addition to the nine forts mentioned there are two field gun forts on the mainland near Chang-too-shan fort of the sea front, and two covering Pigeon Bay, six miles west of Port Arthur. Another field gun fort is near the lighthouse on the shore of Lao-tieh-shan Promontory. Some of these field gun forts have been taken by the Japanese, but they are unimportant.

On Pai-Yai-shan, very near the railway station, there are two interior works in which two 12-inch guns have been recently mounted.

It may be of interest to add that the principal artillery position of the Japanese is on Wolf Mountain. This mountain is only a mile distant from the main battery of Erh-lung-shan, and has an elevation of 2,525 feet. Another position is on Taku-shan, a mile to the northeast of Chi-kan-shan fort, with an elevation of 525 feet. Another position, not yet much spoken of, is Shan-o-kushan, less than a mile northeast of Pai-yin-shan fort with an elevation of 455 feet.

The weakest part of the Russian line is that part occupied by the forts, Chi-kan-shan and Erh-lung-shan. Should Port Arthur fall these will fall first.

CHARLES T. BOYD, Captain, 10th Cavalry.

MORTAR EXPLOSION AT FORT BANKS.

Fort Banks, Mass., Oct. 15, 1904.

The Board of Officers, consisting of Col. William Ennis, Art. Corps, Major Erasmus M. Weaver, Art. Corps, and Major Edwin St. J. Greble, Art. Corps, appointed to meet at Fort Banks, Massachusetts, by Par. 8, S.O. No. 244, W.D., Oct. 17, 1904, for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the cause of the accident at Mortar No. 4 at that post on the 15th instant, which resulted in the death and injury of several enlisted men of the 89th Co., Coast Artillery, has rendered its report to the Military Secretary, and the following is substantially the result of the investigation:

The board found that the following enlisted men composed the gun detachment at Mortar No. 4 on the date of the accident: Chief of the detachment, Sergeant Nevins; gunner, Corporal Katen; No. 1, Private Kelly; 2, Private Tomlinson; 3, Private Higgins; 4, Private Sheehan; 5, Private Clyde; 6, Private Rose; 7, Private O'Donnell; 8, Private MacDonald.

The board examined the primer which had been taken from the breech-block of the mortar and found that the wire had been broken off short, and that the primer had been fired. It also examined the fixed lanyard which was on Mortar No. 4 when the explosion occurred, and found that the hook had been detached and

was lost, evidently due to the explosion. The end of the lanyard next to the hook had also been burned. The board found that this lanyard could have been attached to the ring of the primer when the console was locked to the face of the breech and the block not fully translated.

After due consideration of the evidence and a thorough investigation of all the attending circumstances, the board expresses the opinion that the cause of the accident was that Private Higgins, of the 89th Company of Coast Artillery, had attached the fixed lanyard to the ring of a friction primer which was in the breech-block of the mortar, that this lanyard was so attached by Private Higgins just before the console was locked to the breech-plate and before the plug had begun to be translated, that the mortar was loaded at this time and in a horizontal position and that the lanyard was so short that it could not reach to the primer when the mortar was horizontal and the breech closed ready for rotation.

From the above it is evident that the primer was fired by the pull of the lanyard, due to the translation of the breech-block and the charge of powder thus exploded.

The board is finally of the opinion that the accident would not have happened if the chief of the detachment had followed the instructions in the Provisional Drill Regulations of Coast Artillery and the orders which had been clearly given to him at the preliminary drill on the morning of October 15.

BALL OF THE U.S.S. TEXAS.

There have been many successful entertainments given ashore by enlisted men of the Navy, but certainly none could surpass the ball and banquet of the crew of the U.S. battleship Texas, held at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth street and Third avenue, New York City, on the evening of Oct. 28, which was attended by some six hundred persons, including Capt. George A. Bicknell and other officers of the Texas. The event was a model one in every respect, and there was not a single unpleasant incident or any breach of good behavior during the evening on the part of anyone. Society's famous "Four Hundred" could not boast better behavior, and judging by the report of some of their affairs, our sailors could teach them some lessons in sobriety. There was a bar, but not one man gave evidence of having visited it too frequently. The proprietor of the hall said it was the most orderly lot of men he has ever had in his place. The ball was strictly limited to invited guests, and as a ticket could not be purchased at any price, the assemblage was a very select one. There was no charge for hat checks and no catch-penny devices of any sort, so generous was the crew of the Texas to their guests. The crew, with the assistance of Mr. Adolph Aaron, manager of Terrace Garden, had transformed that place into a regular bower of beauty.

At the main entrance surrounded by palms and autumn leaves, was an artistic sign bearing the words, "Welcome U.S. Battleship Texas." The cosy and inviting ballroom was most beautifully decorated with bunting on all sides, and red, white and blue transparent festoons, with gold stars, draped gracefully from the ceiling. It was certainly a fine artistic display, and reflected great credit upon the crew and the management of Terrace Garden.

The band of Squadron A of the National Guard, comprising twenty-five musicians, was hired to furnish the music, and excelled itself under the direction of Bandmaster Lederhaus.

Shortly after nine o'clock Floor Manager H. T. Benson and his assistants, mustered the expectant guests for the grand march, which was dedicated to "Our Flag." The march was led by Capt. G. A. Bicknell, U.S.N., and Mrs. H. F. Benson, followed by Lieut. Louis M. Nulton and Miss M. Hotmer. Others in the march included Lieut. Comdr. H. W. Harrison, Paymr. Z. W. Reynolds, Surg. R. E. Hoyt, Lieut. H. O. Stickney, Midshipman F. G. Tupper, Yeoman M. J. Maher, and Miss Bessie Bartley, Chief Machinist M. Vogt and Miss Lillian Bartley, Shipfitter J. C. White and Mrs. Melius, First Class Machinist T. Eldridge, W. R. Bartley and Miss Prang.

Of course all the crew were in their best sea togs, and some of them even wore dancing pumps, and they were a fine appearing body of men, and a credit to the Navy and the nation.

The evolutions performed by the long column of marchers would have puzzled the most skilled admiral, but they were all finely executed and consisted of a combination of about all the movements in ballroom tactics known.

When the marchers were finally broadside to broadside, with the fair sex on one side of the hall and the Jackies on the other, a halt was ordered and a large American flag was unfurled and strung across the hall, the band playing a salute. Then the dancing started up beginning with a waltz dedicated to "Our Admiral," and the men with their fair partners made a picturesque appearance.

Pretty much every one was remembered in the dedications of dances and among these were "To Captain Jack," "To Our Ward Room Officers," "Warrant Officers," "Invited Guests," "Absent Friends," "Guns' Crews," "Dear Old New York," etc. There were thirty dances all told that mainly consisted of two-steps, lancers and the waltz. While most of the sailors were young men, there were some veterans, too, who had tripped the light fantastic in ports all over the world. Among these was "Scotty White," who, despite the fact that he came about on the wrong tack in some of the new fangled steps in the lancers, never missed stays, and if he did not get his own partner he got some one else's, so it was all the same to "Scotty."

It was after midnight when all hands were piped to supper, and the guests sat down to a most inviting and bountiful repast. The bill of fare included mock turtle soup, salmon, roast beef, turkey, tempting vegetables, salads, ice cream, cake, coffee, nuts, fruit and bon bons. After the supper there were fifteen more dances, and it was after four o'clock in the morning when the last of the dancers departed with regret. There had been no rough dancing, and strict orders had been given to stop any improper dancing, should any such be attempted. No cautions were necessary, however.

The Texas is known as a "happy ship," and Captain Bicknell gave his crew ample time to rest after their good time ashore. The following were the members of the crew who had the ball and banquet in charge:

Committees.—President, M. J. Maher; vice, president, E. J. Brady; treasurer, S. H. Mann; secretary, G. A. Rennie; floor manager, H. T. Benson; assistants, F. T. McDonald, J. R. Phillips, W. E. Duncan.

Arrangement Committee.—Chairman, E. P. Crawford; J. White, H. Holland, C. J. Kellahar. Sergeant-at-arms,

F. W. Graham; assistants, G. Murdick and W. N. Arnold.

Receiving Committee.—Chairman, A. J. Pauline; N. E. Cook, W. Malloy, P. Cavanaugh, P. Fallon, R. E. Lang, G. Dagard, H. C. Hale, G. E. Wharton, G. Lenz, F. Wright, S. M. Monzingo, A. Abbott.

Floor Committee.—Chairman, C. B. Bartlett; G. Hill, T. B. Welch, J. Cunningham, D. M. McCarty, M. McGrath, sergeant; T. D. Hussey, J. Driscoll, J. C. Connors. Each committee man was arrayed in a badge of the most elaborate description.

HOSPITALITY TO AMERICAN SAILORS.

U.S. Flagship Olympia, Gravesend, Oct. 16, 1904.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Your editorial notice in the JOURNAL of the 8th instant of the very marked hospitality that has been displayed to the officers and men of the American Squadron has attracted my attention, as it is so much in contrast with the London journals which have been saying that the squadron has been neglected and that no official notice has been taken of its presence. There may have been no official notice taken of the squadron, but I beg to say that the admiral at Sheerness sent a torpedo boat to represent him at Gravesend, and that when the admiral in command of the American Squadron went to Sheerness to call upon the English admiral he was entertained at luncheon and sent back to the station in the admiral's carriage.

The officers of the squadron have been entertained at dinner by the naval mess at Chatham. We had breakfasts and dinners with the Welsh regiment at Gravesend and I don't pretend to say how many other things we have had. I do want to mention a very notable entertainment by Mr. Arnold, a deputy lieutenant of the county, an ex-mayor of Gravesend, which was one of the most enjoyable entertainments that I ever attended.

The London daily papers are saying that we have been neglected in that there have been no great public entertainments in our honor. I want to say that there has been no more spontaneous and hearty hospitality ever displayed than that of which we have been the recipients.

Every London club, the most exclusive as well as the most popular, has been opened to us, and I assure you the great number of invitations we have received has been overwhelming. Sincerely yours,

THEO. F. JEWELL.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. Ira Austin Smith, 19th Inf., U.S.A., now stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and Miss Eva Wesley Doyle, daughter of the late James A. Doyle, U. S.R.C.S., Engineer Corps, and Mrs. Doyle, were married in St. Paul's church, San Francisco, Cal., on the evening of Oct. 26. The church was beautifully decorated with palms and white chrysanthemums, and a few flags to give a touch of color to this Service wedding. The bride was beautifully gowned in white satin mousseline and carried a shower bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. She was unattended. Capt. J. H. Bradford, 19th Inf., was best man and Lieut. J. S. Cecil, 19th Inf., and Lieut. F. W. Glover, 6th Cav., acted as ushers. After a wedding journey of a month through Southern California, Lieutenant Smith and his bride will return to Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Miss Harriet Augusta King, daughter of Mrs. Virginia W. King, and the late Col. William R. King, U.S.A., was married on Oct. 25 to Capt. John Carrington Raymond, 2d U.S. Cav. The wedding took place in St. John's church, Detroit, Mich., the Rev. Charles E. Woodcock, D.D., performing the ceremony.

Capt. Charles P. Perkins, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ellen Graves Thomas were married Oct. 8 at the First Congregational church in Portland, Ore., the ceremony being performed by the assistant pastor, Rev. H. A. Start. The bride is the daughter of the late Judge John James Graves, of Baltimore, Md., and a granddaughter of Mrs. L. R. Rubell, of Eugene, Ore. Captain Perkins is at present on duty in command of the Pensacola at San Francisco, Cal.

Mrs. William Munford, of Annapolis, Md., on Nov. 1 announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Lucy Taylor Munford, to 2d Lieut. William P. Upshur, U.S. Marine Corps. Owing to the recent death of Miss Munford's father, the wedding will be a quiet one.

Capt. George Bernard Pritchard, jr., 5th U.S. Cav., and Miss Alice Winifred Henderson were married at Chicago, Ill., Oct. 12. The bride is a sister of the wife of Lieut. Col. F. U. Robinson, 13th U.S. Cav.

Lieut. Frederick G. Kellond, 19th U.S. Inf., and Miss Katherine Selfridge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Selfridge, were married Oct. 19 at the residence of the bride's parents, 2615 California street, San Francisco, Cal. The ceremony was performed by Rev. David McClure. Capt. James H. Bradford, 19th U.S. Inf., was best man, and Miss Elsie Dorr and Miss Florence Cole were bridesmaids.

Miss Louisa de Peyster Webb, daughter of Alexander Stewart Webb, formerly major general, U.S.A., and Mr. William John Wadsworth were married at Christ church, Riverdale-on-Hudson, on Oct. 25.

Miss Lillian Barth, sister of Major Charles H. Barth, 12th U.S. Inf., was married at the home of her brother on Oct. 22 to Mr. C. C. Webb, of Topeka, Kans. The bride wore a beautiful gown of white velvet batiste with French designs of mauve lace. In the drawing room an altar had been arranged, and here Mr. Webb, accompanied by his brother, Mr. H. Webb, as best man, awaited the bridal party. The couple were united by Rev. Cliphart, of the German Lutheran church. The entire house was a bower of autumnal splendor. The bridal party were led by two little ribbon bearers, Masters Bittmann Barth and Mildred Arends. They were followed by the ring bearer, little Miss Hazel Groffe. Next came the maid of honor, Miss Carine Wolfe, of Augusta, Kas., gowned in white organdy and carrying pink carnations, and immediately following was the bride, accompanied by her brother, Major Barth, in full dress uniform. Following the wedding a dinner was served. Mr. and Mrs. Webb will be at home after Dec. 1 at 1100 Topeka avenue, Topeka, Kas. They are at present in St. Louis.

Veterinarian Alexander Plummer, U.S.A., and Miss Adelaide Bell were married at Fort Riley, Kans., Oct. 22.

Lieut. Harry H. Bissell, 19th U.S. Inf., and Miss Frances Eugenia Hinds were married Oct. 22 at the home of the bride's parents, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. Rev. F. N. Atkin, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, officiated. The wedding was strictly private. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served in the dining-room, Lieut.

tenant and Mrs. Bissell left on a wedding tour East and will reside at Vancouver Barracks, where the lieutenant has been assigned to duty with his regiment.

Mr. Lyle Evans Mahan, son of Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, U.S.N., and Miss Madeline Johnson were married in Grace church, New York city, on Oct. 22. The bride was dressed in white satin, trimmed with point lace, and wore a tulle veil and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. She was attended by Miss Georgette Folsom, Miss Katharine Lyman, Miss Rosalie Campbell and Miss Julia Hutchins as bridesmaids, all arrayed in frocks of yellow brocade trimmed with white lace, large white felt hats with yellow chrysanthemums and white plumes, their bouquets being of yellow chrysanthemums. Huntington Jackson, of Washington, was the best man and John Evans, of Philadelphia, Arthur Fowler, Dudley Davis, Throop Geer, Philip Birchhead and Lawrason Riggs were the ushers. The ceremony, which took place at 3 o'clock, was performed by the Rev. Dr. Rainsford of St. George's church. After the ceremony a reception was given by the parents of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. Davis Johnson, at their home in East 49th street.

RECENT DEATHS.

Margaret C. Freeman, sister of the late Col. William G. Freeman, U.S.A., and sister-in-law of the late Brig. Gen. Jacob Zeilin, died at Philadelphia, Oct. 26.

Mrs. Nannie Du Val Roberts, wife of Brig. Gen. C. S. Roberts, U.S.A., and mother of Capt. C. D. Roberts, 7th U.S. Inf., and of the wife of Lieut. Tilman Campbell, Art. Corps, died at San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 25.

Miss Corinne Hutton, daughter of Capt. J. A. Hutton, 27th U.S. Inf., died Oct. 21, 1904, at San Francisco, Cal., following an operation for appendicitis. She was a graduate of the University of California class of 1901, and also a post graduate of the same institution, taking a master's degree in 1902. Her death came as a great shock to her family and friends. She and her mother and elder sister were passing the winter in California, while her younger sister was at Fort Sheridan with Captain Hutton.

William M. Caldwell, who died at Waverly, Mass., Oct. 20, was appointed a midshipman in the Navy in October 1835, and resigned as a lieutenant in October, 1850. His daughter, Mary R. C. Caldwell, died on Oct. 20, five days after her father's death.

Mr. Walter Ebbs, who died suddenly in Washington, D.C., Oct. 21, of heart failure, was a brother-in-law of Winslow Alderdice, formerly lieutenant, U.S.N., and of Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Alderdice, U. S. N.

Mr. John M. Jackson, father of Capt. Harry Frederick Jackson, Art. Corps, U.S.N., died suddenly in Kansas City, on Oct. 28.

Gen. Charles P. Graham, formerly commander of the 1st Brigade of the Connecticut National Guard, committed suicide at Middletown, Conn., Nov. 1, by shooting. A note explained to his wife that business troubles were the cause. He had not been in good health since receiving a sunstroke at Niantic, four years ago. General Graham in 1885 was made brigadier general of the 1st Brigade. This office he held for five years, until relieved by Governor Bulkeley, as a result of a disagreement over the use of the armory for polo, General Graham protesting against its use, to the exclusion of the military. During the next year he was restored to the brigade command by an overwhelming vote of the Senate. He was removed a second time by Governor Bulkeley, but his application to the Senate for reinstatement was defeated by one vote.

PERSONALS.

Major and Mrs. J. D. C. Hoskins have returned to Washington City and will spend the winter at 1734 K street, N.W.

Miss Susan D. Biddle has returned to her home, 1517 L street, N.W., Washington, D.C., where she will pass the winter with her brother, Major John Biddle, U.S.A.

Miss Stone, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. G. Stone, Brightwood, Washington, D.C., is the guest of her brother, Capt. John Hamilton Stone, assistant surgeon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Stone at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Ensign Carleton R. Kear has been selected for special ordnance duty ashore, and will report in a short time to the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, for assignment, either to the gun factory at Washington, or to the Naval Proving Ground at Indian Head.

Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, is reported to be in a comparatively satisfactory condition, but his continued feebleness is causing anxiety among his friends. He spent part of last summer at Harper's Ferry, Va., returning to his home in Washington, D.C., a couple of weeks since.

The following appointments have been made by the President in the Construction Corps of the Navy: C. W. Fisher, jr., E. C. Hammer, jr., J. H. Walsh, G. C. Westervelt, I. L. Yates, H. C. Richardson and E. S. Land. All of these have been appointed assistant naval constructors in the Navy on the active list.

The Acting Secretary of War has before him for action the cases of Lieut. Col. John G. Ballance, 29th Inf., and Major W. H. Cowles, 24th Inf., both of whom have been found by retiring boards physically disqualified for active service. The recommendation in both these cases made by the Chief of Staff is that the officers be placed on the retired list of the Army.

A dinner was given on the evening of Nov. 1 to several prominent gentlemen of Philadelphia by Capt. W. H. Cushing on board the U.S.R.C. Onondaga. The guest of honor was Mr. John M. Campbell, an old and dear friend of the captain. Among the gentlemen present were Admiral George W. Melville, U.S.N., Senator C. Wesley Thomas, the collector of the port; Mr. J. S. W. Holton, president of the Maritime Exchange; Mr. E. R. Sharwood, secretary of the Maritime Exchange; Capt. Charles F. Giller, chairman of Rivers and Harbors; Chief Engr. D. F. Kelley, U.S.R.C.S.; Chief Engr. C. W. Lastrow, U.S.R.C.S., all warm personal friends of Judge Campbell. After the usual toasts were drunk Chief Engineer Kelley gave fine recitations of Edgar Allen Poe's "Raven," and the "Bells;" also imitations from the great American tragedian Edwin Forrest, which was very much enjoyed. The treat of the evening was when Admiral Melville, at the earnest solicitation of all present, gave a vivid description of the loss of the ill-fated Jeannette in the ice and the wonderful cruise in open boats over thousands of miles of icy seas by her people before they were rescued, dwelling especially on the heroic work of all the officers (especially De Long), keeping his own work in the expedition in the background. The company listened over an hour and a half breathlessly to the word-pictures describing the pathetic tragedy. The quartette singing led by Captain Giller was particularly a feature of the evening.

Gen. James Biddle, U.S.A., and Mrs. Biddle will spend the winter in Santa Barbara, Cal.

A son was born on October 28 at Brookville, Ind., to the wife of Lieut. Allen Buchanan, U.S.N.

Capt. B. A. Poore, 6th U.S. Inf., is on leave with his family at 107 Milk street Fitchburg, Mass.

A daughter was born to the wife of Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., Oct. 21.

Pay Dir. S. Rand, U.S.N., has assumed his duties as general storekeeper at the navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Charles Darling, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has returned to Washington from a short trip to Burlington, Vt.

Mrs. Stewart Van Vliet has returned to her home, 819 15th street, N.W., Washington, D.C., from Shrewsbury, New Jersey.

The address of Mrs. Charles R. Paul, widow of the late Colonel Paul, is care Thos. Cook and Son, place de l'Opera, Paris, France.

Capt. U. Sebree, U.S.N., and Mrs. Sebree are living in Mrs. E. P. Wood's house at 1266 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D.C.

Capt. W. T. Burwell, U.S.N., has been assigned to command the U.S.S. Independence at Mare Island, Cal., relieving Capt. E. D. Taussig.

Miss Isabelle Hagner, sister of Paymaster Hagner, U.S.N., has taken an apartment in the Don Carlos, 2007 O street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Gen. C. F. Humphrey, U.S.A., Mrs. and the Misses Humphrey have moved from their house, 2012 Columbia Road, Washington, D.C., to Fort Myer, Va.

A delegation representing the crew of the U.S.S. Olympia on Oct. 20, at London, England, presented Sir Thomas Lipton with a loving cup, subscribed for by the entire crew.

Mrs. W. W. Queen, widow of Admiral Queen, U.S.N., with her niece, Miss Owen Thau, returned to their home, in Washington, D.C., from North Hatley, Canada, where they passed the summer.

Pay Insp. Livingston Hunt, U.S.N., has left the navy yard, Washington, D.C., and with his family will pass the winter at his home, 1709 R.I. avenue, Washington, D.C.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. H. Hossfeld, 30th U.S. Inf., at Fort Crook, Neb., on Oct. 15. Mrs. C. A. Wallis is the guest of her daughter and Lieutenant Hossfeld.

Ensign S. Woods, U.S.N., has been assigned to command the submarine torpedo boats at Mare Island, Cal., relieving Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Lopez, who has been assigned to other duties.

General J. G. Tilford and Mrs. Tilford have left Washington for Fort Riley, Kans., taking in the St. Louis Exposition en route to that post, where they will pass the winter with Captain Cameron's family.

A son, Evan, was born in the Cornish Hills, New Hampshire on Sunday, Oct. 23, to the wife of Louis Evan Shipman, author and playwright. Mrs. Shipman is a daughter of General and Mrs. James Biddle.

Mrs. Kellogg, widow of Col. Sanford Kellogg, U.S.A., will pass this winter at the Richmond apartment hotel, corner 17th and H streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. Miss Kellogg will be with her mother at the Richmond.

Major J. S. Rogers, 20th U.S. Inf., accompanied by Mrs. Rogers and their two little sons, Newton and Rodney, and Miss Lila Jamison, of Roanoke, Virginia, will sail on the transport Sherman, Nov. 1, for Manila.

Lieut. F. R. Payne, U.S.N., navigating officer of the cruiser Detroit, has been ordered from San Juan, P.R., to the naval hospital at New York for treatment. Service in the tropics is reported to have injured his eyesight.

Capt. M. C. Butler, jr., 7th U.S. Cav., who has been director, Department of Supplies at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, has been relieved at his own request and joined his regiment at Chickamauga Park, Ga.

At the recent convention of the delegates of the Iron and Steel Institute in New York city, "Our Guests" was proposed by E. Windsor Richards, ex-president of the Iron and Steel Institute, and Rear Admiral Coghlan, U.S.N., responded.

The Army population at Camp Marahui in the Philippines is rapidly increasing, three officers of the 22d U. S. Inf. having been made happy by increases in their families. Daughters have been born to the wives of Capt. L. A. Curtis and Lieut. A. H. Huguet, and a son has been born to the wife of Lieut. James Justice.

A daughter, Alexandra McClure, was born to C. B. Hobart, son of Lieut. Col. Charles Hobart, U.S.A., retired and Mary Frances McClure Hobart, in Minatitan, Veracruz, Mexico, on Oct. 14. Mr. Hobart is a civil engineer employed on the Dos Rios plantation in the State of Veracruz.

The statue of Frederick the Great, made by Professor Uphues, will be unveiled at Washington, D.C., Nov. 19. Baroness von Sternburg will unveil the sculpture. President Roosevelt will speak briefly, and Baron Sternburg will make the speech for the Emperor, presenting the statue to the United States.

First Lieut. William H. Plummer, 6th U.S. Inf., who was tried by G.C.M. on several charges, has been found guilty and sentenced to be confined to the limits of his post for six months, to forfeit \$25 per month for the same period, and be reprimanded by the reviewing authority. The order bearing on the case will be found under our Army head in this issue.

Sir Charles Wyndham, the distinguished English actor, who recently arrived in New York to begin an engagement at the Lyceum theater in that city, Nov. 14, served as a surgeon in the Nineteenth Army Corps of the Federal Army during the Civil War, and at that time passed two and a half years in America. Since then he has paid three visits to the United States. During the Chicago fire in 1873 he lost everything he had.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending Nov. 2, 1904: Lieut. E. A. Hickman, U.S.A.; Mrs. A. P. Blockson, Lieut. R. J. Arnold, U.S.A.; Lieut. H. H. Kipp, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Kipp; Admiral Frank Courtis, U.S. N., and Mrs. Courtis; Major John H. Duval, U.S.N., and Mrs. Duval; Gen. T. C. Sullivan, U.S.A.; Lieut. Chas. C. Geer, U.S.A.; Col. E. A. Garlington, U.S.A.; Lieut. S. Y. Britt, U.S.A.; Capt. J. A. B. Smith, U.S.N., and Mrs. Smith; Col. R. D. Potts, U.S.A.; Capt. R. H. Vandeman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Vandeman; Rear Admiral C. H. Rockwell, U.S.N.; Asst. Paymr. H. D. Lamar, U.S.N.; Capt. H. H. Bandholtz, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral F. M. Symonds, U.S.N., and Comdr. Thos. Nelson, U.S.N.

Mrs. Edwards, wife of Col. Clarence Edwards, U.S.A., will pass the coming winter in Lenox, Mass.

Major John Biddle, U.S.A., has returned to his home, 1517 L street, N.W., Washington, D.C., from the St. Louis Fair and a short visit to Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Alexander Magruder, U.S.N., and Mrs. Magruder have returned to their home, corner 18th and H streets, N.W., Washington, D.C., from their country home near Frederick, Md.

Mrs. Hoy, wife of Pay Insp. James Hoy, U.S.N., is at her home, 1213 Connecticut avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. Pay Inspector Hoy and Miss Hoy are still in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Langhorne, parents of Capt. Geo. T. Langhorne, U.S.A., have returned to their home, 1210 18th street, N.W., Washington, D.C., from their summer home in Virginia.

The Navy Department has been advised that Lieut. F. R. Payne, attached to the Detroit, is suffering severely from his eyes. He has been ordered detached and will be sent to a hospital for treatment. He has been in the tropics for a considerable time, and his trouble was aggravated while there.

Mrs. Deering, widow of the late Paymr. G. A. Deering, U.S.N., and mother of Paymr. G. A. Deering, U.S. N., accompanied by her daughter, Miss Kate Deering, has returned to Washington and reopened her pleasant residence, 1908 Q street, N.W. Mrs. Deering with her daughter has passed the summer and early autumn at the Hot Springs of Virginia.

A wide circle of friends will welcome back to Washington Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan, U.S.N., whose orders detaching him from the Naval War College and ordering him to report for duty in the Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, have just been issued. He has had several tours of duty at the Navy Department, and in consequence is well known at the capital.

The friends of Paymr. P. V. Mohun, U.S.N., will regret to learn of his retirement from the active list in consequence of incapacity in the line of duty. Paymaster Mohun is a native of the District of Columbia and was attached to the Navy Department for several years previous to entering the Pay Corps of the Navy. His last active duty was as general storekeeper and paymaster at the Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.

Much regret is felt at the detachment of Paymr. John Irwin, U.S.N., from the Solace and his orders to the Asiatic Station. During his service on the Solace much of his time has been spent at the Mare Island Navy Yard, where both he and Mrs. Irwin are well known, and this detail for the Asiatic Station will permanently detach him from the Pacific coast. Mrs. Irwin was Miss English of Oakland, Cal., and the paymaster is the only son of the late Rear Admiral John Irwin, U. S. N.

A singular and almost unheard of accident happened to Paymr. Howard P. Ash, U.S.N., attached to the trainingship Hartford at the Norfolk Navy Yard. Through some accident, not yet fully understood, Paymaster Ash lost a check on the assistant treasurer at New York for \$5,000. All banks were promptly notified of the loss and payment stopped on the check. No delinquency is charged to Paymaster Ash, and the embarrassment consequent upon the loss will be but temporary.

From Jefferson Barracks, Mo., a correspondent writes: "Mrs. Robert J. Duff and children spent last week in the post visiting Capt. and Mrs. Elwood W. Evans. Chief Musician Brinsmead, 8th Cav. Band, returned this week from a hunting trip in Arkansas. Sergeant Dillon, of the Signal Corps, received notice of his promotion as master electrician. Sergt. A. J. Walters, Troop C, 8th Cav., has been appointed instructor at one of the largest Catholic institutions in St. Louis, preparing the children for a Christmas entertainment. Lieut. Col. J. W. Duncan and a number of officers of the 6th Infantry from Fort Leavenworth are at the post as members of a G.C.M."

Washington Life publishes a portrait of Medical Director William K. Van Reypen, former Surgeon General, U.S.N., who was chosen by the American Red Cross Society at its recent meeting as its new head, to succeed Miss Clara Barton, and says: "William Knickerbocker Van Reypen was born at Bergen, N.J., Nov. 14, 1840, and graduated from both the academic and medical departments of the University of the City of New York. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Navy on Dec. 25, 1861, and served during the Civil War at the front. He attended the International Medical Congress at Moscow in 1897 as a delegate from the United States, and in an address outlined his plans for a model ambulance ship. During the Spanish-American War, as Surgeon General of the Navy, he obtained an opportunity to carry these plans into execution, and he designed the Solace, the first complete ambulance ship ever constructed. Admiral Van Reypen attended the Red Cross Conference held at St. Petersburg in 1902, as a delegate, and in the same year was retired a senior rear admiral after forty years of active service. He has studied through his career possibilities for extending the scope and perfecting the organization of that department of the Navy over which he presided for five years, and much of the present efficiency of that branch of the Service is due to his efforts."

A very enjoyable informal hop was given by the officers and ladies at Fort McDowell, Angel Island, Cal., on Oct. 18 in the old hospital. The 13th Infantry band rendered the music. The hall was prettily decorated with flags and greens and the floor was perfect. A substantial supper of salad, sandwiches and coffee was served at 11 o'clock. The guests were received by Mesdames Markley, Furguson and Fry. Among the guests were: Colonel and Mrs. Andrews and Miss Andrews, Major and Miss Febiger, Colonel and Miss Patterson, Captain and Mrs. Abernathy, Lieutenant Garrett, Major and Mrs. Gillette, Doctor Farr, Lieutenant Hamilton, Major Paxton, Captain and Mrs. Johnson, Lieutenant and Mrs. Taylor, Lieutenant and Mrs. Knowles, Lieutenant and Mrs. Hand, Lieutenant and Mrs. Halstead, Lieutenants Scott, Hannigan, Tarbuton, Sutherland and Chambers, Col. and Mrs. Markley, Captain and Mrs. Alexander, Capt. and Mrs. Fuger, Captain and Mrs. Fasset, the Misses Fasset, Captain and Mrs. Furguson, Captain and Mrs. Fry, Mrs. Randall, Mrs. Hopkins, Miss Hopkins, Lieutenants Pearce, Kelso, Gallagher, Wells and Dr. Hogue. Some of the ladies had guests over night. Miss Redmond, Miss Moore and Miss Andrews were the guests of Colonel and Mrs. Markley. Captain and Mrs. King and Miss Hobbs, of Benicia Arsenal, were the guests of Captain and Mrs. Fuger, and Miss Patten the guest of Mrs. McAlexander. It is the intention of the officers at McDowell to give these hops each month this winter and on completion of the new hospital they hope to have the entire old hospital for their social functions.

Mrs. Bessie Hooker, mother of Lieut. Richard Hooker, U.S.M.C., has returned to her home in Q street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Potter, wife of Capt. W. P. Potter, U.S.N., and Miss Potter have returned from Lake Champlain, where they spent the summer, and are now located at the Highlands, Washington, D.C., for the winter.

The War Department has been informed of the acquittal of 1st Lieut. George S. Richards, jr., 23d Inf., who was recently tried by court-martial at San Francisco on the charge of having duplicated his pay accounts. Lieutenant Richards's case has created considerable interest in Army circles. He put forth the plea of insanity which it is evident the court sustained. Whether or not he will immediately be ordered before a retiring board is not known at the War Department.

Mrs. W. H. H. Southerland and her daughter were passengers on the Zealand, arriving in New York from Antwerp last Monday. Mrs. and Miss Southerland went at once to Washington, but Miss Mary Southerland joined a party of young people at the pier, as the guest of Miss Pulitzer, of New York, and went to St. Louis. She will return home about the middle of November and be one of the season's debutantes in Washington.

W. H. Smith, father of Mrs. Harry C. Hale, died at East Aurora, N.Y., at 5 p.m., Nov. 2, after a prolonged illness, aged 70. His father was a paymaster in the Army and died in Mexico during the Mexican War. Mr. Smith was, before retirement, manager of the Lackawanna line, with home in Buffalo, N.Y. He has many friends throughout the Army, his acquaintanceship therewith being extensive. The funeral was to be held in Buffalo, N.Y., Nov. 5, in charge of the Masons, Mr. Smith having been a prominent Mason for many years. The remains will be cremated.

THE ARMY DETAIL SYSTEM

There is no man in the Army better informed upon the subject of staff detail than the writer of the article which follows. We commend what he says to the attention of those interested.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The introduction of the detail system in the Army was not a suddenly conceived idea. It has been written about and discussed for half a century, and for some years was in operation in certain departments in the lowest grade. Its abolition in the form then existing came about because Congress would not allow the vacancies caused by detail to be filled.

The fact is usually lost sight of that the act as it now stands allows officers of the grade of lieutenant colonel and above to be redeployed as long as they are fit. If this rule is adhered to it is probable that some high grade staff officers will be able and ready to take the field in event of war. Such men were not abundant in 1898.

The Army was led to believe when G.O. 155 was published in 1901, that the Register directed by that order would really be as stated, "the basis of selection for details as staff officers," but this is notoriously not the case, the favor of the chief of bureau appearing to be the chief factor in the selection.

That same order, by the way, went a little further with the detail system and provided that no detail at the Army schools, etc., should continue more than four years, "nor shall any officer be permitted to pass from one school to another without an intervening tour of service with troops, etc." This rule is continually violated in acts and in principle in regard to quite a number of favored officers. There are officers who have done little or no duty with the organizations to which they have belonged for many years. They are regarded as having the right pull, and there is just enough truth in the claim to make a lot of unhappiness in the Service.

Officers who have done good work are passed from one detached duty to another, gradually forming each other's acquaintance as well as that of many staff officers who are not very well acquainted with the whole body of officers. The result is when a place is to be filled it is usually by some one known as indicated. Those who continue to do the line drudgery increased by the absence of many officers lose heart. The detail system, if fairly carried out, should give all officers a chance to become better known to those who make details, and should broaden experience.

Another feature of the detail system generally overlooked is of the highest importance; that is that when the Army was reorganized the chances of promotion in the line were of three captains, one first and three second lieutenants, with each regiment with a corresponding addition for the Artillery. It was stated at the time that the fact that each vacancy caused by a staff detail would be filled by promotion of the senior line officer of the grade below, would eventually make up much of this apparent loss.

Some of this compensation has already been blocked, for in abolishing the Adjutant General's Department not only were five detail majors cut off, but the detail system given some other mortal wounds by throwing open the Military Secretary's Department to political patronage in the shape of permanent appointments at the bottom and making the major general and brigadier general apparently permanent and not four year details. The rank of the Military Secretary makes very little difference to line captains, but the cutting off of five field officers from the chances of line promotion was a rather high price to ask the file closers to pay, aside from the advantage of having the extra majors for duty in these days when so many officers are required for detached service, which is not seconded.

SOME POLITICAL STATISTICS.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 2, 1904.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

On page 151 of the JOURNAL (Oct. 15) appears an article on the popular and electoral votes at presidential elections, etc., which contains a number of mis-statements of fact. Will you permit me to call your attention to them? It is stated that "all the old slave States except Florida and Louisiana" voted for Tilden in 1870. South Carolina also voted for Hayes. Next it is stated that "since then (1876) all the old slave States have voted the Democratic ticket except Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia." West Virginia is not a slave State and never was. It was not admitted until after the war began. Next I find the statement, "in 1888 Cleveland had the votes of Connecticut, Indiana, New Jersey and New York." He did not have the votes of New York nor Indiana in 1888. The most conspicuous paragraph is the following: "In the first of the two presidential elections since 1856

in which the Democrats were successful, that of 1888, they won under the leadership of Cleveland, by the help of Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Maryland, New Jersey and New York." This paragraph contains three errors: First, 1888 was not the first successful campaign since 1856 (for the Democratic party), but 1884. Second, the Democrats were not successful at all in 1888, and third, they did not carry New York nor Indiana. The article continues: "In 1896 (Cleveland) had 177 votes out of 444." Cleveland did not run in 1896 and the total of votes was 176 out of 447. According to the World Almanac the statements of the popular vote given are practically all wrong as the following table from the World Almanac shows:

	1896	Lincoln	1896	Grant	1896	Lincoln	1896	Grant	1896	Lincoln	1896	Grant
Opponents	2,810,501	1,808,725	2,834,079	5,133,968	5,940,644	6,818,323	6,751,730					

Again I find a statement "Georgia is the only State that has voted the Democratic ticket at every election since the war." This is true, but it would be only fair to state the reason, namely, that a sure Democratic vote in the other Southern States was thrown out by the disfranchisement of so many of their citizens during the "reconstruction" period. Finally occurs the statement, "Michigan divided its vote in 1892." It should be added that other States have done the same at various times. California, for instance, divided its vote the same year (1892).

P. S. BOND, 1st Lieut., Engineers.

We accept the statements of our correspondent as correct, as we are not an authority on political statistics. Sifted down the errors he points out are these: The failure to include South Carolina in the States voting for Hayes in 1876; the reference to West Virginia as a slave State before the war, instead of slave territory, which was the idea we intended to convey. She was part of one of the slave States. The clerical error as to the dates of Mr. Cleveland's election and re-election and the number of the total vote in the electoral college of 1896. As to Georgia we were not giving reasons, but stating facts. We assumed that our readers were sufficiently informed as to the conditions prevailing at the South during the reconstruction period, which explains the peculiarities of the vote of the States which were before the war slave territory. We are very glad to publish the correction by our correspondent. The differences between his figures of the total vote on different presidential years and those we published are immaterial and are explained by a difference in the authorities consulted.

HORSES FOR MOUNTED OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Your paper of Oct. 8 contains a letter entitled "Public Horses for Mounted Officers," and partly in reply thereto I beg to offer the following which I hope may find space in your valuable paper.

Regulations require mounted officers to keep the private horses necessary for the efficient performance of their duties. They are allowed to have two or more according to their rank and for these the Government gives them ample forage. The Army must always be examined in the light of its preparedness for field service. In such service mounted officers should appear on animals they ride habitually, whose characters and dispositions they know perfectly, and they should know exactly what can be expected of their mounts under all conditions. Therefore these mounts should accompany them from place to place, should be a part of their military outfit, always ready to take the field, in fact their own property.

If the officer owns his own mount he will take more interest in the care of his horse and kit; it will stimulate him to know the horse better generally; he will probably do more riding and thus eventually ride better. If his horse is sick he will see to its proper care; if it is a Government horse he will think only of having him replaced by a well one from the Government.

It appears from the article mentioned that the writer has been at posts where officers were allowed to appear on horses which he classes as "old screws" and "broken down old plugs." Certainly the post commanders and the inspectors general have been very derelict in their duties concerning these commands. The post commander inspects his command at least once a month and the inspector general inspects each post once a year, and if officers were mounted as he describes they should have been so reported to the War Department and the proper remedy applied.

In particular the Cavalryman who does not take sufficient interest in his branch of the military profession to own his mount (a good average animal) is of little use in the Service as an active, energetic, Cavalry officer. An average horseman can purchase, at a reasonable figure, a young, broken, but only partially trained horse, having the proper build for development into a military mount and by training make a valuable animal of him. Should he be obliged to sell him he will have the advantage of this training which he has given the horse himself and which he did not pay for in the purchase and he can at least get his money back.

Few mounted officers spend their mounted allowance each year for their military mounts, kit and their maintenance. If the failure to obey the regulations on this subject, which are manifestly for the best interests of the Service, is to continue, it might be well for the Government to keep the mounted part of an officer's pay and pay it out only on proper certified vouchers for the purchase of military mounts and kits. If this were done no voucher for a horse should be paid unless the horse so purchased passed the inspection for military requirements.

Officers who are constantly urging the Government on to additional allowances and indulgences are, as in this case, marring the efficiency of a certain part of the Service, and in general making us liable to lose privileges we now enjoy. If the Government should furnish the mount then the mounted pay should cease. The wear and tear on clothing should not be considered as suggested by the article referred to. Mounted officers should not then expect to be supplied with breeches by the Government to be worn out on the saddle any more than the Infantryman should expect to be supplied with shoes to be worn out on the march. The whole trouble is that a liberal Government has a just regulation for the best interests

of her Service, but if she finally did supply the horse there would be an appeal for the five dollars a month also, the pay of the striker.

The writer of the article mentioned defends his views by noting that they are suggested also by General Corbin. Let all such suggestions be accredited to the proper officer and permanently filed in the archives of the War Department, in the same pigeon-hole with the recent recommendations of that distinguished general on the subject of "Lieutenants Marrying."

CAVALRYMAN.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Oct. 31, 1904.

A very pretty German was given by the ladies of the post Wednesday evening, which was greatly enjoyed by those present, among whom were a number of people from Highland Park and Chicago. After the dance several of the post ladies gave hop suppers which were much appreciated.

Quite a number of officers from other posts are at Sheridan attending the session of the G.C.M., of which Colonel Duggan, 1st Inf., is president. Colonel Foster, of the British Army, military attaché at Washington, made a short visit to the post last week and was shown about by the commanding officer. He evinced much interest in the various sights to be seen here.

Lieut. T. B. Taylor, 11th Cav., and Mrs. Taylor are visiting Mrs. Taylor's home in St. Louis and will incidentally enjoy the Fair while there. Lieut. O. R. Cole, 27th Inf., left the post last week for Columbus Barracks, from which place he takes a party of recruits to Fort D. A. Russell. Lieutenants Shelly, 11th Cav., and Bickham, 27th Inf., have returned from leave. Mr. Frank Whitall, a son of Colonel Whitall, who has been very ill, is on the road to recovery. Capt. J. J. Pershing, General Staff, was in the post last week as a witness in Captain Phillips's case. He was warmly welcomed by the officers of the 27th Infantry, who served under him at Camp Vicars in Mindanao. Lieut. K. L. Pepper, 27th Inf., and Mrs. Pepper returned from leave last week.

The post football team journeyed to Wisconsin last Saturday and met defeat at the hands of the Marquette College team, the score being 32 to 0. The soldiers put up a good game, but the college men were a little too fast for them.

Regt. Q.M. Sergeant Butler was married last Tuesday, and is to occupy the N.C. staff quarters formerly occupied by Sergeant Alexander.

All the Infantry and Cavalry troops at the post have been supplied with the new dress uniforms which are showier than the old blouse, particularly in the case of men with previous service, as the service stripes on the sleeves add a great deal to the appearance of the dress coat. Close on the heels of this, however, comes the order that the blue uniform is to be practically done away with; so what can a poor man do?

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

S.O. NOV. 3, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Ernest H. Ruffner, C.E., in addition to his other duties, is assigned as engineer of the 14th Light-horse district, relieving Col. Garrett J. Lydecker, C.E., of that duty.

Leave for two months is granted Contract Surg. O. W. Pinkston.

Contract Surg. Waller H. Dade is relieved from duty in the Philippine Division, and will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, relieving Contract Surg. Alva R. Hull, who will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to the Philippine Islands.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Henry H. Moore, Philippine Scouts, is extended fifteen days.

The following changes in stations of commissaries are ordered: Capt. Chas. P. Stivers, relieved as assistant to the Commissary General, Nov. 20, and to Kansas City for duty as purchasing commissary to relieve Capt. William R. Grove. Capt. William R. Grove is relieved from duty at Kansas City Feb. 20, 1905, and will proceed to San Francisco and take transport March 1 for Manila.

Capt. Arthur M. Edwards, relieved as assistant to purchasing commissary, New York city, Nov. 23, and to St. Paul for duty.

Capt. Salmon F. Dutton, relieved as assistant to purchasing commissary, New York city, to Boston, for duty as purchasing commissary to relieve Capt. Morton J. Henry. Captain Henry will report to Commissary General, duty as assistant his office.

G.O. 166, OCT. 26, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes an Executive Order, dated June 30, 1904, modifying the military reservation set apart as a site for a signal station and base of supply for the Fort Liscum-Fort Egbert military telegraph line by Executive Order, dated March 10, 1903 (G.O. No. 37, H.Q.A., March 25, 1903).

G.O. 167, OCT. 28, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes table giving the names and scores of the winners of prizes prescribed for Army competition and the winners of the prizes prescribed for division competitions.

The following are the names in order of standing, with aggregate score of the winners of prizes in the competition of the Army Infantry team of 1904, held at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 11-16, 1904. (Number of competitors, 66.)

1. Q.M. Sergt. Richard Lunsford, Co. H, 2d Inf. (Distinguished marksman), 878. 2. Capt. Frank L. Graham, P.R.P.R. (Distinguished marksman), 845. 3. Capt. Benjamin A. Poore, 6th Inf., 813. 4. Capt. Fred L. Munson, 9th Inf., 810. All the above received gold medals. Those who received silver medals were: 5. 2d Lieut. John F. Clapham, 15th Inf., 809; 6. Art. Donald G. Baird, Co. H, 26th Inf., 808; 7. 1st Sergt. Francisco Agostini, Co. B, P.R.P.R., 804; 8. 1st Sergt. George Sayer, Co. A, 15th Inf., 800; 9. Pvt. Robert E. L. Cox, Co. E, 10th Inf., 799; 10. Sergt. George Smith, Co. D, 2d Inf. (Distinguished marksman), 797; 11. 1st Sergt. Jeff D. Gallman, Co. M, 9th Inf., 797; 12. Corpl. Preston Savage, Co. A, 26th Inf., 793.

The following are the prize winners in the competition of the Army Cavalry team of 1904, held at Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 11-17, 1904. (Number of competitors, 35.)

Gold medal winners: 1. Q.M. Sergt. Benjamin A. Anderson, 10th Cav. (Distinguished marksman), 834. 2. Capt. Harry La T. Cavanaugh, 10th Cav., 829. 3. Q.M. Sergt. Berkley E. Barker, Troop D, 3d Cav., 816. 4. Capt. Thomas Q. Donaldson, Jr., 8th Cav., 816. The following won silver medals: 5. Sergt. Sant Johnson, Troop G, 3d Cav., 799. 6. Capt. Sherwood A. Cheney, C.E., 792. 7. 1st Sergt. Robert Johnson, Troop K, 10th Cav. (Distinguished marksman), 782. 8. Capt. William H. Hay, 10th Cav., 789. 9. 2d Lieut. Alden M. Graham, 1st Cav., 785. 10. Sergt. Henry Torbom, Troop D, 4th Cav., 785. 11. Pvt. James E. Logan, Troop I, 9th Cav., 784. 12. Capt. Selah R. H. Thompson, 7th Cav. (Distinguished marksman), 783.

The following are the prize winners in the competition of the Army pistol team of 1904, held at Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 18-19, 1904. (Number of competitors, 41.)

Gold medals: 1. Capt. Frank L. Graham, P.R.P.R., 277. 2. Sergt. Charles H. McNair, Troop G, 14th Cav., 276. 3. 1st Lieut. Jay P. Hopkins, Art. Corps, 276. 4. 1st Sergt. Harry L. Black, 22d Battery, Field Art., 276. Silver medals: 5. Sergt. Albert L. Lewellen, Troop C, 7th Cav.,

276. 6. 1st Sergt. Eugene Bohne, 15th Battery, Field Art., 275. 7. Capt. James A. Cole, 6th Cav., 274. 8. Sergt. Michael Carey, Troop L, 5th Cav., 274. 9. Q.M. Sergt. Daniel E. Marcy, 15th Cav., 272. 10. Chief Trumpeter Malvin Weed, 5th Cav., 271. 11. 1st Sergt. Nicholas Von Goodart, Troop G, 15th Cav., 270. 12. Sergt. William H. Hamilton, Troop D, 10th Cav., 267.

Tables of the several competitions held in the divisions and departments are also given, which have been published heretofore in the Army and Navy Journal.

G.O. 168, OCT. 29, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.
Announces the appointment of Major Walter E. Coney, 1st Inf., Georgia State troops, as member of the National Board for the promotion of rifle practice, vice Col. A. R. Lawton, Georgia State troops, relieved at his own request.

G.O. 169, NOV. 4, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.
Revokes so much of G.O. 27, 1903, as assigns Fort Independence, Mass., to the Artillery District of Boston, the post being ungarrisoned.

CIR. 47, OCT. 28, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.
Publishes a decision by the Acting Comptroller of the Treasury, construing the proviso in the appropriation act of April 23, 1904 (23 Stat. 267), that "all allowances for mileage shall be made solely from the sums herein appropriated for such purposes." It is decided that all allowances for mileage for travel during the fiscal year 1905 on purely Army business, or other business of a military character, unless otherwise specifically provided for, must be paid from appropriation "Mileage to Officers and Contract Surgeons, 1905." [We omit text. Ed.]

CIR. 48, OCT. 31, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.
Directs that all officers who have certificates of proficiency in all subjects of the course of instruction conducted under G.O. 102, 1902, will take the first year's post graduate course required by G.O. 115, 1904. Such officers will be required to recite in the subject of "Field service regulations" as prescribed in the first year's course of garrison schools for officers, and Infantry officers, below the grade of major, will be required to recite in the "New Infantry Drill Regulations."

CIR. 49, NOV. 1, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.
Publishes a decision of the Judge Advocate General of the Army.

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICERS.

G.O. 42, OCT. 15, 1904, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.
Publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., of which Lieut. Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 6th Inf., was president, and Capt. S. J. Bayard Schaefer, 6th Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of 1st Lieut. William H. Plummer, 6th Inf.

Charge I.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

The specifications to the first charge alleged that Lieutenant Plummer violated his pledges to his C.O. to abstain from the use of intoxicating beverages and got drunk.

Charge II.—Neglect of duty.

The specification under this charge alleged that the accused failed to report at Major Morton's quarters when ordered.

Charge III.—Absence from formation of his company.
The specification alleged that Lieutenant Plummer not being prevented by sickness or other cause, did fail to assist in inspecting his company at the appointed time and place.

Charge IV.—Absence without leave.

It was alleged under this charge, that Lieutenant Plummer was absent from ten o'clock p.m., June 17, 1904, until arrested at Hiawatha, Kas., by 1st Lieut. E. H. Agnew, 6th Inf., about 2:30 p.m., June 25.

The court sustained a motion to strike out the first charge and the three specifications thereunder. Lieutenant Plummer pleaded "not guilty" to the second and third charges and their specifications. "Guilty" to the specification of the fourth charge, but without criminal intent, and to the fourth charge "not guilty."

The court found the accused "guilty" of the second and third charges, and their specifications. Of the specification, fourth charge, "guilty," except the words "arrested in the town of Hiawatha, Kas., by 1st Lieut. E. H. Agnew, 6th Inf., at or" and the excepted words, "not guilty." Of the fourth charge, "Guilty."

The court sentenced Lieutenant Plummer, "To be confined to the limits of the post where his company may be serving for six months, to forfeit \$25 per month for the same period, and to be reprimanded by the reviewing authority."

Brigadier General Wint, commanding the Department of Missouri, in reviewing the proceedings says: "The court erred in sustaining the motion of the defense to strike out Charge I, and the three specifications thereunder. Each of said specifications set forth a certain pledge given by the accused to abstain from the use of intoxicating beverages for a certain period, and alleges its violation under the 61st Article of War. In support of the motion it was claimed that said pledge was obtained by duress and to substantiate such claim the defense offered to produce proofs; none, however, was required by the court, nor is the existence of duress manifest from the form of the pledge, and in absence of evidence to this effect, or of any statement by the court, it is inconceivable upon what theory they based their conclusions."

"The sufficiency of the charges had been passed upon by the convening authority and nothing short of a clear demonstration in law or fact upon the merits of the motion, would justify the court in thus summarily disposing of a material part of the charges referred to them for trial. The court's action in this respect is therefore disapproved."

"The proceedings, findings and sentence upon the remaining charges and specifications are approved, and in consummating the punishment imposed it is believed that the publicity given to these proceedings in orders will have the force of a reprimand in preventing a recurrence of the offences tried. The sentence adjudged will be duly executed at the station where the company of the accused may be serving."

CIR. 8, OCT. 28, 1904, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

The following communication is published for the information and guidance of all concerned in this division: War Department, Oct. 27, 1904.

The Commanding General, Atlantic Division.
Sir: I have the honor to inform you that, concurring in a recommendation of the Chief of Artillery and the Chief of Ordnance to that effect, the Chief of Staff directs that the quarterly allowance for sub-caliber practice with mortars be expended as follows:

1. At least one-half will be reserved for fire command practice.

2. The remainder will be expended in preliminary firing (trial shots) and firing by pit, in such proportion as may be decided upon by Artillery district commanders.

The Chief of Staff further directs that commanding officers of Artillery districts within your division be advised accordingly, and that it is desirable that sub-caliber practice precede the service practice and be preparatory thereto, as contemplated by Par. 55, G.O. No. 141, W.D., Aug. 27, 1904, although service practice should not be unduly delayed because of a failure to receive sub-caliber material or ammunition.

Very respectfully,

HENRY P. MCCAIN, A.A.G.

By command of Brigadier General Grant:

H. O. S. HEISTAND, Col., A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 34, OCT. 20, 1904, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

Major William A. Glassford, Signal Corps, is announced as Chief Signal Officer of the Department, with station

at Seattle, Wash., relieving Lieut. Col. Richard E. Thompson, Signal Corps.

By command of Brigadier General Williams:
R. K. EVANS, Major, A.G.

G.O. 27, OCT. 19, 1904, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

The first quarter of the target year (July, August and September) is designated as that which will be devoted to theoretical instruction in each Artillery district in this department, under the requirements of Par. 4, G.O. 141, c.s., W.D.

By command of Brigadier General Barry:
MILLARD F. WALTZ, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 28, OCT. 20, 1904, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Publishes the results of the Department Annual Athletic meet held at Fort McPherson, Ga., on Oct. 13, 14 and 15:

Officers of meet: Referee, Capt. G. E. French, 16th Inf. Inspectors: 1st Lieut. G. H. White, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. M. Coward, A.C.; 2d Lieut. J. M. Page, A.C.; 2d Lieut. J. W. Hyatt, 16th Inf. Scorer: 2d Lieut. W. O. Boswell, 16th Inf. Assistants: 2d Lieut. F. C. McCune, P. B. Peyton, J. A. Atkins, 16th Inf. Clerk of the course: Capt. J. B. Bennet, adjutant, 16th Inf. Assistants: 2d Lieut. L. Solellac, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. L. R. James, 16th Inf. Announcer: 1st Lieut. Jack Hayes, 16th Inf.

1. For track and mounted events: Judges at the finish, Capt. E. J. Timberlake, jr., A.C.; 1st Lieut. P. L. Smith, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. W. Chance, A.C.; 2d Lieut. L. Brown, jr., 7th Cav. Starter: 2d Lieut. J. M. Churchill, 16th Inf. 2. For field events: Field judges or measurers, Capt. M. Wheeler, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. L. S. D. Rucker, jr., L. L. Roach, R. H. Westcott, C. B. Stone, jr., W. Harvey, and C. R. W. Morison, 16th Inf., and 2d Lieut. R. R. Pickering, 16th Inf. Attending surgeon: 1st Lieut. F. Howell, ass't. surg., U.S.A.

There were twenty-three events contested for, and the winners in each were the following:

100-yard dash, Corp. Guy W. Arnold, 31st Co., C.A., time, 10-3-5 sec.; putting shot, 16-lbs., Pvt. Fred Hainsey, Co. G, 16th Inf., 36 ft. 3 in.; standing broad jump, Pvt. John F. Reeder, Troop E, 7th Cav., 9 ft. 11 in.; long horse, 3 volunteers, Mus. Henry F. Schroeder, Co. K, 16th Inf. No other entries; equipment race, 80 yards, Corp. Francis Mack, 22d Co., C.A., 1 min. 49 sec.; 880-yard run, Pvt. Fred W. Hoff, Co. G, 16th Inf., 2 min. 22-4-5 sec.; 120-yard hurdles, 10 flights, 3ft. 6 in., Pvt. John W. Maddera, Co. F, 16th Inf., 19-4-5 sec.; rescue race, Sergt. G. J. Enlow, Troop L, 7th Cav., 32-4-5 sec.; 220-yard dash, Corp. John A. Wagon, 14th Co., C.A., 24-4-5 sec.; throwing hammer, 16 lbs., Pvt. William Costelloe, Co. F, 16th Inf., 32 ft. 9 in.; running broad jump, Corp. Guy W. Arnold, 31st Co., C.A., 19 ft. 10 in.

Bayonet race, Sergt. Charles T. Ramsey, Co. H, 16th Inf., 1 min. 18-1-5 sec.; parallel bars, 3 volunteers, 1st Sergt. John Gebelin, 22d Co., C.A., 1 mile run, Pvt. Fred W. Hoff, Co. G, 16th Inf., 5 min. 23-1-5 sec.; 220-yard hurdles, 10 flights, 2 ft. 6 in., Pvt. John W. Maddera, Co. F, 16th Inf., 28-4-5 sec.

Tent pegging, Corp. Ernest L. Wilkins, Troop E, 7th Cav., points 8; standing high jump, Corp. Mannie Blackmon, 5th Co., C.A., 4ft. 2-1-2 in.; go as you please, 440 yards, Pvt. Frank D. Boardman, Co. E, 16th Inf., 1 min. 11-3-5 sec.; shelter tent pitching, Pvt. Fred Hainsey, Co. G, 16th Inf., 3 min. 28-2-5 sec.

Horizontal bars, 3 volunteers, Pvt. John A. Webber, 14th Co., C.A.; running high jump, Corp. Mannie Blackmon, 5th Co., C.A., 5ft. 4-1-2 in.; side horse, 3 volunteers, Mus. Henry F. Schroeder, Co. K, 16th Inf. No other entries; 440-yard run, Pvt. Fred W. Hoff, Co. G, 16th Inf., 52 sec.

Winners were given choice of a meal of \$5.00 in cash. Second prizes were given in all events except in tent pegging and rescue race. Prize \$1.25 cash. Third prizes in same events as for second places. Prizes 75 cents cash.

G.O. 30, OCT. 31, 1904, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

The field and staff, 3d Squadron, 11th Cav., and Troops I and K, 11th Cav., Fort Sheridan, Ill., will stand relieved from duty in this department Nov. 15, 1904, on which date they will proceed to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for station.

G.O. 44, OCT. 22, 1904, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

During the temporary absence of Major Charles R. Noyes, A.A.G., A.G. of the department, from these headquarters, 1st Lieut. Charles C. Allen, 30th Inf., aide-de-camp, will perform the duties of acting adjutant general of the department.

By command of Brigadier General Wint:
C. R. NOYES, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 45, OCT. 24, 1904, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

In compliance with Par. 23, G.O. No. 31, c.s., Northern Division, all general orders and circulars heretofore issued from these headquarters which conflict with the above mentioned order, or with G.O. No. 115, c.s., W.D., are revoked.

By command of Brigadier General Wint:
CHAS. C. ALLEN, 1st Lieut. 30th Inf., A.D.C., A.A.G.

G.O. 39, OCT. 22, 1904, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Publishes a list of officers and enlisted men who have qualified as expert riflemen during the target season of 1904.

Fifty-nine officers and men, qualified all told, and 2d Lieut. Arthur M. Graham, 1st Cav., stood at the head of the list with a per cent. possible of 82.0 and 1st Lieut. L. E. Hanson, 26th Inf., was second with a percentage of 81.0.

G.O. 40, OCT. 24, 1904, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Announces that G.O. 29, series 1903, these headquarters, are revoked and new instructions relating to athletics substituted therefor.

CIR. 34, OCT. 21, 1904, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

The attention of post commanders in the department is called to the requirements of Par. 1594, Army Regulations, 1904. Commanding officers will at once take measures to have their commands properly instructed in signaling, and by frequent personal inspections assure themselves that there are at least two duly qualified enlisted men in each troop, battery and company at all times.

By command of Brigadier General Lee:
WALTER L. FINLEY, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 34, OCT. 24, 1904, NORTHERN DIVISION.

Announces the necessary musters for the month of October, 1904, of the officers and men of the United States military establishment on duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.

G.O. 35, OCT. 25, 1904, NORTHERN DIVISION.

The headquarters of the 3d Squadron and Troop I and K, 11th Cav., Fort Sheridan, Ill., will proceed by rail, on Nov. 15, 1904, to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for station.

G.O. 17, OCT. 22, 1904, SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

During the absence of Lieut. Col. Frank West, I.G., A.G., upon a tour of inspection, the duties of acting adjutant general at these headquarters will be performed by Major L. A. Lovering, assistant to the inspector general.

By command of Major General Sumner:
HENRY A. GREENE, Lieut. Col., G.S., C.S.

G.O. 82, SEPT. 9, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Publishes a report of Lieut. Wallace A. Craigie, Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Department, from which we make the following extracts:

The entire 2d Cavalry, 13th Cavalry and 20th Infantry had complete target practice as noted on report.

Companies A, B, C and D, 4th Inf., had practice up to and including 300 yards (Special Course A) no other range being available at that station (Camp Daraga, Albay, P.I.)

Co. E, 4th Inf., had no practice during the season. Cos. F, G and H, 4th Inf., stationed respectively at Sorogon, Bacon and Bulan, P.I., had target practice up to and including 300 yards, (Special Course "A.")

Cos. E and H, 7th Inf., had no practice, no range at their station (Malabai Island, P.I.), being available.

Cos. F and M, 7th Inf., did not complete their target practice, owing to inclemency of the weather.

9th, 15th, 18th, 22d, 23d, 28th and 38th Philippine Scout Companies fired to include the 300 yards range.

The small percentage for collective fire of Co. L, 2d Battalion of Engineers, as shown on report, is due to the extremely large number of men of this organization on detached service.

The following are the names and percentages of those who qualified as expert riflemen: 1st Lieut. O. P. M. Hazzard, 2d Cav., 77.0; Pvt. John O. Hays, 2d Cav., 76.0; 1st Sergt. Patrick McNally, 2d Cav., 75.3; Capt. F. W. Smith, 4th Inf., 72.0; Saddler John K. Maas, 2d Cav., 70.3; Pvt. J. A. Mathies, 20th Inf., 70.3; Sergt. John E. Recob, 7th Inf., 69.3; Capt. S. M. Kochersperger, 2d Cav., 68.3; 2d Lieut. W. B. Wallace, 20th Inf., 68.3; Q.M. Sergt. David Sulway, 2d Cav., 67.7; 2d Lieut. Fred L. Deen, 13th Cav., 57.3.

There were fifty-eight qualifications as sharpshooters, and 122 as marksmen. The best score for revolver firing (aggregate per cent. for mounted and dismounted courses for Cavalry) for officers was 85.0, made by 1st Lieut. James Goethe, 13th Cav.

The best score (per cent.) as above for enlisted men was 82.5, made by Sergt. Martin Flaherty, Troop I, 13th Cav.

The best score (per cent.) for revolver firing (dismounted course for Infantry) for officers was 95.0, made by Capt. Fine W. Smith, 4th Inf.

G.O. 31, SEPT. 12, 1904, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

Major E. R. Morris, surg., is relieved from the duty assigned him by G.O. No. 26, c.s., these headquarters, and will transfer all property, funds and records pertaining to the office of the chief surgeon of the department to Lieut. Col. Edward T. Comegys, deputy surgeon general, who is announced as chief surgeon of the department.

G.O. 32, SEPT. 14, 1904, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.
Relates to lights of certain rooms in the Base Hospital of Iloilo.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, department commander, accompanied by 1st Lieut. H. A. Drum, aide, will proceed to Fort Apache, Ariz., via San Carlos, Arizona, and such other points in the department as may be determined for the purpose of making the annual inspection. (Oct. 21, D. Colo.)

GENERAL STAFF.

The leave granted Capt. Harry C. Hale, General Staff, is extended ten days. (Oct. 31, W.D.)

The detail of Capt. Grote Hutcheson, General Staff, as recorder and disbursing officer of the national board for the promotion of rifle practice is announced. (Oct. 29, W.D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect on or about Oct. 25, 1904, is granted Major Blanton Winship, judge advocate, judge advocate of the department. (Oct. 21, D. Lakes.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. John L. Clem, A.Q.M.G., is granted leave for one month and ten days, with permission to visit China and Japan. (Sept. 9, Phil. Div.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Henry M. Hanson will be sent to Ogden, Utah, for duty. (Oct. 27, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. John S. Scully, Fort Logan, when relieved by Post Q.M. Sergt. Herman Roth, will be sent to Camp McKinley, Hawaiian Territory, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Thomas Patton, who will be sent to Manila, for duty. (Oct. 27, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Capt. Salmon F. Dutton, commissary, is extended five days. (Oct. 29, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. James A. Logan, jr., commissary, is extended ten days. (Oct. 29, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Byron K. Smith, Presidio of Monterey, will proceed to Fort Baker, Cal., for temporary duty during the illness of Post Commissary Sergt. William Munzie. (Oct. 20, D. Cal.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Oscar Raik from further duty at Washington barracks, D.C., to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila, on the first available transport. (Oct. 31, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Capt. Henry R. Stiles, asst. surg., having relinquished the unexpired portion of his leave, will repair to Washington and report to the C.O., Washington Barracks, for duty, to relieve Major Henry P. Birmingham, surg. Major Birmingham will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, for duty as chief surgeon, Department of Texas. 1st Lieut. Percy L. Jones, asst. surg., will proceed from Fort Monroe, Va., to New York city, not later than Nov. 8, 1904, and report to the superintendent of the Army transport service for duty as surgeon of the transport Sumner. (Oct. 31, W.D.)

Major Adrian S. Polhemus, surg., will report in person to Brig. Gen. James F. Bell, president of the Army retiring board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination by the board. (Oct. 29, W.D.)

Contract Dental Surg. Jean C. Whinnery will upon the expiration of his present leave proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (Oct. 29, W.D.)

Contract Surg. George F. Adair from temporary duty at Fort DuPont, Del., and will return to his proper station—Fort Wadsworth, N.Y. (Oct. 28, D.E.)

Contract Dental Surg. Franklin F. Wing will proceed to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for temporary duty to finish the uncompleted work begun by Contract Dental Surgeon Tignor. (Oct. 20, D. Mo.)

Contract Dental Surg. George E. Stallman will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (Sept. 9, D. Luzon.)

Contract Surg. Egerton T. Wilson will proceed to Naga, Island of Cebu, P.I., for duty with that company. (Sept. 12, D.V.)

Contract Surg. Charles F. Khun will proceed by first available government transportation to Toledo, Island of Cebu, P.I., for duty with that company. (Sept. 12, D.V.)

Contract Surg. Joseph W. Reddy will proceed to Tarangan, Island of Samar, for duty. (Sept. 12, D.V.)

Contract Surg. Melville A. Hays will, upon the recommendation of the medical examining board, be transferred from Manila to San Francisco, for treatment in the U.S. Army General Hospital at that place. (Sept. 9, Phil. Div.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Nov. 15, 1904, is granted Capt. Joseph H. Ford, asst. surg. (Oct. 28, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Clemens W. McMillan is relieved from duty at Fort Myer, Va., and upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Fort Terry, N.Y., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Chandler P. Robbins, asst. surg., who will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty. (Oct. 28, W.D.)

First Lieut. William H. Tefft, asst. surg., Fort Snelling, Minn., will proceed to Fort Lincoln, N.D., to accompany as medical officer the 3d Battalion, 21st Infantry, from its present stations to the Infantry cantonment at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (Oct. 22, D.D.)

Contract Surg. Edward E. Lanekin, is relieved from further duty with troops, to enable him to avail himself of leave granted him. (Oct. 21, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Henry S. Kierstedt, asst. surg., U.S.A., was on Oct. 22 ordered to conduct 2d Lieut. Donald C.

Cubbison, A.C. (injured while at target practice Oct. 21, 1904), to the U.S. General Hospital, Washington, D.C. (Oct. 23, D.E.)

First Lieut. William L. Keller, asst. surg., will report at Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Charles C. Billingslea, asst. surg., who, upon being thus relieved, will comply with the orders of the War Department of Sept. 30 last. (Oct. 21, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect Oct. 22, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. S. H. Wadhams, asst. surg., Army transport Logan. (Oct. 21, D. Cal.)

Contract Dental Surg. Ord M. Sorber will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the Army transport scheduled to sail Nov. 1, for duty. (Oct. 24, D. Cal.)

First Lieuts. Henry F. Pipes and Ernest G. Bingham, asst. surgs.; Contract Surgs. Charles W. Johnson and Benjamin B. Warriner will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the Army transport to sail Nov. 1. (Oct. 23, D. Cal.)

Major Edgar A. Mearns, surg., upon the recommendation of the medical examining board will be transferred from Manila to San Francisco for treatment in the U.S. Army General Hospital. (Sept. 9, Phil. Div.)

The leave granted Capt. D. F. Duval, asst. surg., is extended fifteen days. (Nov. 3, D.E.)

Sergt. 1st Class John G. J. Knust, H.C., being desired for appointment as lieutenant in the Philippine Constabulary, will be discharged from the Army by order of the Secretary of War, for the convenience of the Government. (Sept. 14, Phil. Div.)

Sergt. 1st Class Earl F. Greene, H.C., Fort Jay, N.Y., will be sent to the transport Sumner, N.Y. Harbor, N.Y., not later than Nov. 8, 1904, for duty aboard that vessel. (Oct. 31, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Emil Walter, H.C., now at Plattsburg, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Apache, Ariz., for duty at that post instead of returning to Co. B, Hospital Corps, the Presidio of San Francisco. (Nov. 1, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Amos S. Kinzer, H.C., now at No. 227 Filbert street, San Francisco, upon expiration of furlough granted him from the Philippines will be sent to Fort Columbia, Wash., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Christopher Hermann, H.C., who will be sent to Manila, on the first available transport. (Nov. 2, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Capt. Colden L.H. Ruggles, O.D., is extended seven days. (Oct. 29, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. Eugene O. Fehé, Signal Corps, will report in person to Major George O. Squier, Signal Corps, president of the examining board appointed to meet at San Francisco, for examination for promotion. (Oct. 29, W.D.)

Capt. Charles de F. Chandler, Signal Corps, will transfer his duties as Q.M. of the transport Burnside to Capt. Charles S. Wallace, Signal Corps. (Oct. 29, W.D.)

First-class Sergt. Oliver O. McCammon, Signal Corps, cableship Burnside, Seattle, Wash., will be sent to Denver, Colo., to relieve 1st Class Sergt. William T. Peyton, Signal Corps, who will be sent to Seattle, Wash., reporting on cableship Burnside, for duty. (Oct. 29, W.D.)

The following promotions and reduction in the Signal Corps have been made by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army:

To be sergeants: Corpis. Adolf J. Dekker, Thomas G. Woodard, Milan A. Loosley and Arthur C. Butler, to date Oct. 16, 1904. To be corporals: 1st Class Pvs. William H. Downey, William F. Beaks, John C. Filth, LeRoy A. Allaman, James H. Delaney, John F. Cecil, Arthur Hillsman, Loyd F. Myers and Jesse A. Beasley, to date Oct. 16, 1904.

Sergt. Fred A. Rogers is reduced to the grade of private to date Oct. 16, 1904, he having been promoted to the grade of sergeant on his promise to re-enlist and remain in Alaska, which promise he later evaded. The following announcements are made of promotions and a reduction in the Philippine Division: To be sergeants: Corpis. John H. Heaton and Lewy N. McCoy, to date Aug. 16, 1904. Sergt. Adolph R. Pink is reduced to the grade of private to date Aug. 16, 1904, for repeated violation of Rule 35, Manual No. 2, Regulations for the management of the U.S. Military Telegraph Lines, and for making false statements in an official communication. (Oct. 17, Signal Office.)

The promotion, through competitive examination, of the following named 1st class sergeants to be master signal electricians is announced to date Aug. 1, 1904: Harry W. Capron, William T. Peyton, John F. Dillon, Jacob Fetzner, Alexander Hart, Joseph T. Bauer, August Wall, Isaac Hamilton, Clarence O. King. Their relative rank in the grade, dependent upon the results of the competitive examinations, will be definitely announced when all examination papers from the Philippine Islands are received. (Oct. 17, Signal Office.)

First-class Sergts. Owen V. Wilcomb and Clifford De-kast and Sergt. Henry J. Dornbush to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (Oct. 29, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Edward R. Coppock, 3d Cav., is extended twenty-one days. (Oct. 31, W.D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles C. Winnia, 5th Cav., Fort Huachuca, is extended ten days. (Oct. 22, D. Colo.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. SMITH.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Archie Miller, 6th Cav., is extended two months. (Oct. 19, Nor. Div.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

Second Lieut. Charles M. Maigne, 7th Cav., is granted leave for one month. (Oct. 18, D.G.)

Capt. Matthew C. Butler, Jr., 7th Cav., is at his own request relieved from further duty in connection with the Philippine exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., and will proceed to join his proper station. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

Col. Charles Morton, 7th Cav., will proceed to Governors Island on or about Nov. 7 next for consultation with the department commander about matters pertaining to the post of Fort Myer of which Colonel Morton is to assume command on or about Nov. 20. (Oct. 29, D.E.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. William A. McCuin, squadron Q.M. and commissary, 8th Cav., Fort Riley. (Oct. 17, D. Mo.)

Colonel Anderson, under date of Oct. 30, 1904, announces the death of 1st Lieut. and Squadron Adjutant Hugh A. Roberts, at Fort Riley, Kas.; Oct. 22, and says: "Lieutenant Roberts was an officer of great promise, with a high appreciation of honor and sense of duty."

Leave for one month is granted Capt. William F. Flynn, 8th Cav., Fort Riley. (Oct. 24, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month and eighteen days to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander, is granted 2d Lieut. Frank Keller, 8th Cav., Jefferson Barracks. (Oct. 18, D. Mo.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. George W. Winterburn, 9th Cav., Presidio of Monterey. (Oct. 24, D. Cal.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect Oct. 22, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. John H. Howard, 9th Cav., Infantry Cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco. (Oct. 20, D. Cal.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Benjamin O. Davis, 10th Cav., is extended twenty days. (Oct. 26, D. Mo.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Rawson Warren, 11th Cav., Fort Sheridan, Ill., to take effect upon

the return of 1st Lieut. James E. Shelley, 11th Cav. (Oct. 19, D. Lakes.)

Leave for one month and twenty days is granted Capt. Parker W. West, 11th Cav., aide-de-camp. (Oct. 19, Pac. Div.)

Capt. George T. Langhorne, 11th Cav., aide-de-camp, is granted leave for three months, with permission to visit the United States, and with authority to apply for an extension of one month. (Sept. 15, Phil. Div.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Frank P. Amos, 11th Cav., Fort Riley. (Oct. 24, D. Mo.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

Capt. Francis LeJ. Parker, 12th Cav., is granted leave for one month and fifteen days, with permission to visit China and Japan, to take effect about Oct. 15, 1904. (Sept. 15, Phil. Div.)

Capt. Frank M. Caldwell, 12th Cav., is granted leave for one month and fifteen days, with permission to visit China and Japan, to take effect about Oct. 15, 1904. (Sept. 14, Phil. Div.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LEBE.

Capt. J. H. Reeves, 14th Cav., is granted leave for two months on account of sickness, with permission to visit Japan. (Sept. 9, Phil. Div.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Capt. Howard R. Hickok, 15th Cav., is detailed for special duty in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. P. STORY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Capt. Alfred S. Morgan, A.C., is granted leave for twenty-five days. (Oct. 18, D.G.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. Harry F. Jackson, A.C. (Oct. 29, W.D.)

First Lieut. Upton Birnie, Jr., A.C., is transferred from the 108th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list, and will report to the C.O., Artillery District of Puget Sound for duty on his staff. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

Major Granger Adams, A.C., is designated as an additional member of the Field Artillery Board constituted by G.O. 60, June 25, 1902, H.Q.A. (Oct. 31, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

Sick leave for two months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Grosvenor L. Townsend, 1st Inf. (Oct. 31, W.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Kenneth P. Williams, 1st Inf., is extended one month. (Oct. 24, D. Lakes.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Resolve P. Palmer, 6th Inf., is extended twenty days. (Oct. 13, D. Mo.)

As a matter of imperative necessity, leave for two months to take effect on or about Nov. 1, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Louis P. Schindel, 6th Inf. (Oct. 24, D. Mo.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

Second Lieut. Fitzhugh B. Allderice, 7th Inf., from sick in First Reserve Hospital, will return to his proper station, Malahi Island, Laguna de Bay. (Sept. 11, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Campbell E. Babcock, 7th Inf., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the Army transport to sail Nov. 1. (Oct. 22, D. Cal.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Leave for three months, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty-four days, is granted 1st Lieut. L. T. Baker, 8th Inf. (Oct. 22, At. Div.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Major John S. Parke, Jr., 14th Inf., is relieved from the duty assigned him by Par. 4, S.O. 123, c.s., these headquarters. (Sept. 14, D.V.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. WARD.

The leave granted Capt. Frank M. Savage, 15th Inf., is extended one month. (Oct. 19, Pac. Div.)

First Lieut. Frank S. Burr, 15th Inf., Presidio of Monterey, will report at Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for special observation and treatment in that hospital.

Leave for five days, to take effect Nov. 7, 1904, is granted Major Willis T. May, 15th Inf. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Nov. 10, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Leonard J. Mygatt, 19th Inf. (Oct. 20, D. Col.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

Capt. William B. Foelwell, 18th Inf., will be relieved from duty at Fort Snelling, upon the arrival of his regiment at its proper station in the United States, and will then proceed to join his proper station. (Nov. 2, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Frank C. Kunkel, 18th Inf., National Guard of Pennsylvania, is authorized to attend a regular course of instruction at the garrison school, Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (Nov. 1, W.D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Nov. 10, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Leonard J. Mygatt, 19th Inf. (Oct. 20, D. Col.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Dec. 5, 1904, is granted Capt. Edward S. Walton, Q.M., 19th Inf. (Nov. 1, W.D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Edmund S. Sayer, Jr., 21st Inf., aide-de-camp. (Oct. 21, D. Colo.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Andrew J. Lindsay, 21st Inf., is extended fourteen days. (Oct. 24, D.D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

Leave for twenty-four days, to take effect Oct. 21, 1904, is granted Col. James A. Buchanan, 24th Inf., Fort Harrison. (Oct. 19, D.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Nov. 10, 1904, is granted Capt. Albert Laws, commissary, 24th Inf., Fort Harrison. (Oct. 25, D.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Louis B. Chandler, 25th Inf., is extended twenty days. (Oct. 13, D. Mo.)

The leave granted Capt. Ross L. Bush, 25th Inf., is extended one month for reason of imperative necessity. (Oct. 24, D. Mo.)

The leave granted Capt. Samuel P. Lyon, 25th Inf., is extended twenty-three days provided such extension shall not prolong the leave beyond the 13th day of November, 1904. (Oct. 21, D. Mo.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. LeR. BROWN.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Edwin P. Thompson, 26th Inf., is extended seven days. (Oct. 24, D.T.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

The leave granted Capt. David B. Mulliken, 27th Inf., is extended twenty-three days. (Oct. 19, Nor. Div.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

Leave is granted Lieut. Frank H. Burton, 29th U.S. Inf., for eighteen days to take effect about Nov. 21. (Oct. 19, D.T.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Clarence H. Farnham, 29th Inf., is extended one month. (Oct. 25, S.W.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. J. O'CONNELL.

Major George R. Cecil, 30th Inf., is placed in command of the United States troops at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition grounds. (Oct. 19, Nor. Div.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

First Lieut. Henry Wessel, Philippine Scouts, is granted leave of absence for one month, on account of sickness. (Sept. 12, Phil. Div.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is ordered to meet at Jackson Barracks, La., Oct. 27, 1904, for the examination of Q.M. Sergt. William A. Woodlief, 4th Co., C.A., for the position of sergeant major, junior grade, Art. Corps. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. Charles W. Hobbs, A.C.; Capt. Bertram C. Gilbert, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Andrew W. Jackman, A.C. (Oct. 20, D.T.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Edgar W. Howe, 27th Inf.; Capt. Matthew E. Saville, 27th Inf., and 1st Lieut. George C. Shaw, 27th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Thomas, Oct. 28, 1904, for the examination of Mr. Robert M. Kelly, of Louisville, formerly colonel of the 4th Kentucky Infantry, for appointment as superintendent of a national cemetery. (Oct. 24, D. Lakes.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Edward J. Timberlake, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Russell P. Reeder, A.C.; 2d Lieut. William F. Jones, A.C., will convene at Fort Caswell, N.C. on Thursday, Oct. 27, 1904, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Rudolphus Hunt, 19th Co., C.A., for the position of sergeant major, Art. Corps, junior grade. (Oct. 20, D.G.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. William R. Doores, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Robert B. McBride, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Roger O. Mason, A.C., will convene at Fort Screven, Ga., Oct. 27, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of Sergt. Monroe T. Simpson, 116th Co., C.A., for the position of sergeant major, junior grade. (Oct. 21, D.G.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Harry P. Wilbur, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Theodore H. Koch, A.C.; 2d Lieut. John M. Page, A.C., will convene at Key West Barracks, Fla., on Oct. 27, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Louis G. Huffman, 121st Co., C.A., for the position of sergeant major, junior grade, Artillery. (Oct. 21, D.G.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, for the examination of officers. Detail: Brig. Gen. James F. Bell, Col. Joseph W. Duncan, 6th Inf.; Lieut. Col. John Van R. Hoff, deputy surgeon general; Lieut. Col. George W. Adair, deputy surgeon general; Lieut. Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 6th Inf.; First Lieut. James B. Kemper, 6th Inf., recorder. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at San Francisco, Cal., for the examination of officers for promotion: Detail for the board: Major George O. Squier, Signal Corps; Major Cassius E. Gillette, C.E.; Major Edgar Russel, Signal Corps. (Oct. 29, W.D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men will be placed upon the retired list: First Sergt. Warren Snow, Troop B, 13th Cav.; Pvt. 1st Class Henry Kramer, H.C. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

The following named enlisted men will be placed upon the retired list: Color Sergt. Louis Weiss, 14th Cav.; Drum Major John E. Baker, band, 20th Inf. (Nov. 2, W.D.)

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 3. Detail for the court: Col. Ralph W. Hoyt, 25th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 6th Inf.; Major James B. Erwin, 9th Cav.; Major Omar Bundy, 6th Inf.; Capt. Robert L. Walsh, 9th Cav.; Capt. William K. Jones, 6th Inf.; Capt. Herman C. Schumm, A.C.; Capt. S. J. Bayard Schindel, 6th Inf.; Capt. William Elliott, S.D.; Capt. Herman A. Slevett, 9th Cav.; Capt. Lyman M. Welch, 6th Inf.; Capt. Charles E. Stodter, 9th Cav.; Capt. Robert R. Raymond, C.E.; Capt. John P. Hains, Art. Corps, judge advocate. (Oct. 26, D. Mo.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The following named officers of the Militia are authorized to attend and pursue a regular course of instruction at the garrison school, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.: First Lieut. Lee J. Laurae and 2d Lieut. R. E. Detrick, 2d Inf., National Guard of Washington. (Oct. 29, W.D.)

Capt. Henry G. Cole, commissary, is detailed as commissary and acting quartermaster of the Army transport Sumner for the voyage to Colon and return. (Nov. 1, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Theodore F. Derrick, now at Union City, Oklahoma Territory, having relinquished the unexpired portion of furlough granted him, will report at Fort Reno, for duty, to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. John Imhof. (Nov. 1, W.D.)

U.S. ARMY TORPEDO PLANTERS.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT, 2d Lieut. A. A. Maybach, commanding. Attached to School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX, Capt. F. C. Mauldin, A.C., commanding. At School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y., receiving equipment; under orders to proceed to Southern Artillery District of New York for submarine mine work.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD, Capt. Lloyd Englund, A.C., commanding. At School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y., receiving equipment; under orders to proceed to Southern Artillery District of New York for submarine mine work.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD, Capt. George T. Patterson, commanding. At School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y., receiving equipment; under orders to proceed to the Artillery District of the Delaware for submarine mine work.

U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BUFORD.—At San Francisco, Cal.

BURNSIDE.—Arrived at Seattle Oct. 22.

CROOK.—At San Francisco.

DIX.—Arrived at Seattle Oct. 9.

INGALLS.—At Manila, P.I.

KILPATRICK.—At New York.

LISCUM.—At Manila, P.I.

LOGAN.—Arrived at San Francisco Oct. 17.

McCLELLAN.—At New York.

SEWARD.—At Manila, P.I.

SHERIDAN.—Arrived at Manila, Oct. 29.

SHERMAN.—Sailed from San Francisco Nov. 1 for Manila.

SUMNER.—At New York.

THOMAS.—Sailed from Manila Oct. 15 for San Francisco.

WRIGHT.—At Manila, P.I.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 27, 1904.

Last Sunday was a gala day for the Artillerymen stationed in the harbor. The Artillery team from Fort Miley won the opening football game of the San Francisco amateur league by defeating the Brooklyn eleven, who were the champions last year, by a score of 6 to 5. Throughout the entire game a great deal of line bucking was done and there were many end plays, but neither team found it necessary to punt a single time. The game was played on the Presidio Athletic Grounds and aroused considerable enthusiasm. The football team from Fort Baker defeated the Cardinal "B" team of San Francisco by a score of 6-0. This game was possibly won on an error of the other side, for Thompson, the Fort Baker quarterback, secured the ball on a fumble and carried the ball through the posts for a touchdown, also kicking the goal.

On Oct. 26 at high noon at the Hotel Plymouth, San Francisco, occurred the wedding of Miss Bertha Runkle and Capt. Louis H. Bash, U.S.A. It was a very quiet one as only about two dozen intimate friends were invited. After receiving congratulations of their friends Capt. and Mrs. Bash left for a wedding trip about two weeks long. Captain Bash is on leave at the present time, but when he returns he will await orders in San Francisco.

A dinner will be given to-morrow night at the Hotel St.

Francis in honor of Capt. C. T. Baker, Q.M. Dept., who sails for the Philippines Nov. 1.

The 3d Squadron, 9th Cav., left the Presidio last Saturday for their new station, Jefferson Barracks.

Lieut. Col. Sedgwick Pratt has gone to the Puget Sound district for duty in connection with base lines. Capt. Parker W. West left the city last Sunday on leave for a couple of months, going direct to New York city, whence he expects to go to Philadelphia, Washington and other Eastern cities, then come back to San Francisco via the St. Louis Fair. Capt. F. L. Winn, 12th Inf., General MacArthur's other aide, has been north for some time inspecting the rifle ranges in the Department of the Columbia. During the absence of both of General MacArthur's aides Capt. J. Bradley, 14th Inf., has been performing their duties.

The Vice-President of Mexico, Senor Ramon Corral, arrived in San Francisco last Friday night and was met by Col. S. P. Jocelyn, chief of staff, and a battalion of Coast Artillery from the Presidio under the command of Lieut. Col. R. H. Patterson, Art. Corps. After escorting Vice-President Corral from the Folsom street wharf to the St. Francis hotel the battalion returned here, arriving about 1 o'clock in the morning. Sunday the party of distinguished gentlemen drove in automobiles about the city and through the grounds of the Presidio Reservation, but did not stop to make any calls here. Lieut. H. A. Hanigan, 13th Inf., was detailed as military aide to Senor Corral during his brief visit in the city.

Major and Mrs. F. L. Payson returned last Thursday from an extended trip on the continent, where they spent most of their time in Switzerland, where the major's health seemed to improve. They will be at the Hotel Colonial in the city this winter. Mrs. J. R. Williams and daughter are visiting at the post. They have just arrived from the East and expect to sail for the Philippines Nov. 1, where Major Williams is now stationed on duty with the Adjutant General's Department.

Monday night of last week a farewell hop was given by the officers and ladies of the Presidio to the officers and ladies of the 3d Squadron, 9th Cav., who have left the post for their more eastern station.

Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Hayden, whose departure with the 5th Battery, Field Art., for the Philippines will be an event of the early part of next year, will be sadly missed by the Presidio garrison, as well as their friends in the city. They are among the oldest residents of the post, having been stationed here since the autumn of 1901.

Work is progressing nicely on the new protective target range in Tennessee Hollow, which is being built and equipped by Capt. C. R. Howland, 21st Inf. It will probably be finished and ready for use by Dec. 1.

Colonel Morris and all of his officers in full dress uniform called on the new department commander at his office in the Phelan Building one day last week. There were forty officers in all, and the entire transportation belonging to the quartermaster here was called out for the purpose.

Lieut. L. D. Garner and his bride have returned from their honeymoon and are now occupying a house in the 28th Infantry Cantonment. The Reverend C. C. Herriott (Presbyterian) of Berkeley, Cal., preached a fine sermon in the protestant chapel last Sunday evening. Every chair in the room was occupied.

The soldiers at Fort McDowell held a spirited field day last Saturday. The events were tug of war, 100-yard dash, throwing the sixteen pound hammer, running hop-and-jump, 220-yard run, running high jump, equipment race, sack race, pitching wall tent by a team of four men and team shooting. The October field day for the Presidio was suspended in order to prepare for the departmental contest in November. Fort Riley holds monthly field day to-morrow.

The Army transport Sherman has gone to the Hunters Point dry dock for a thorough painting and overhauling. The first of the regular winter hops given by the officers and ladies of the post and of the General Hospital will take place to-morrow evening. The plan is to hold them semi-monthly through the winter months.

A large party from the post is going to-night to witness the play of "Arizona" now running at the Grand opera house in the city. Added interest is given to the performance by the fact that some of the soldiers appear in the play as Cavalrymen.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Oct. 31, 1904.

The day for the departure of the 21st Infantry from Fort Snelling to the Presidio, California, has arrived. At three o'clock this Monday afternoon the first call will be sounded, and the 1st and 2d Battalions will march to the Fort Snelling bridge where they will board the street car which will convey them to the St. Paul Union depot. Companies I and M of the 3d Battalion, from Fort Lincoln, N. Dak., and Companies K and L of the same battalion from Fort Keogh, Mont., will leave their respective stations about the same time. The baggage of the two battalions at this post, and also of the officers and their families, has been placed in the railway cars on the side-track at Snelling, and will be ready to move at 11 o'clock this morning. At 1 o'clock the officers and ladies will be the guests of Major and Mrs. Allen of the Artillery Corps, who have kindly invited them to luncheon before their departure from the post. After luncheon the officers who are not in command of the troops, together with the ladies, will go directly to the Merchant's hotel, St. Paul, where they will remain until the train is ready to move. At about 6 o'clock the entire command will take the special train which will leave the city over the Omaha road in two sections. The route to the coast will be: Omaha road to Omaha; the Burlington road to Denver; the Union Pacific to Ogden, Utah; the Southern Pacific to San Francisco. Col. C. A. Williams will be in command of the 1st Battalion, and Lieut. Col. Cornelius Gardner of the second. The ladies who will accompany the regiment are: Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. W. P. Kitts, Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Stacey, Mrs. Ossewaarde, Mrs. Freeman, Miss Freeman and Mrs. Parmeter.

In leaving Fort Snelling the officers and soldiers alike realize that they are leaving one of the most attractive and desirable posts in the country. Situated on a bluff, at the junction of the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers, amid scenes replete with historic interest, and most pleasing in their wealth of beauty which nature so generously provides; so highly favored by the large appropriations made by Congress for extensive improvements, which have already made "the larger Fort Snelling" a reality; with two of the largest and most thriving cities of the country almost at its doors, this fort offers attractions and advantages surpassed by few, if any, forts in our country's domain. Two years and four months have passed since the 21st Infantry arrived at this post, and during that time the officers and ladies have again and again enjoyed the kind hospitality of the people of the Twin Cities, which they will ever hold in grateful remembrance, and as they leave for other stations they will carry with them the pleasant recollections of the numerous courtesies extended them on so many different occasions. The 21st Infantry expects to reach the Presidio sometime on Friday, when they will relieve the 28th Infantry, which has been ordered to Fort Snelling.

Mrs. Freeman and Miss Freeman arrived at the post last Friday morning. They will accompany Lieut. G. D. Freeman, as he leaves with his regiment for the Presidio. Lieut. and Mrs. C. G. Mortimer arrived from Key West, Fla., on Sunday morning, and have taken quarters at No. 7 Artillery Row.

Major and Mrs. E. B. Frick celebrated their fifteenth

wedding anniversary on Oct. 30, and entertained a few of their friends at a delightful supper. Those present were: Major and Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Pray of St. Paul, and Chaplain and Mrs. Ossewaarde of this post. Many of their friends came in during the day and offered their congratulations.

Major Samuel E. Allen, Art. Corps, will assume command of the garrison to-day, with the departure of Colonel Williams with his regiment for the Presidio. Lieut. Joseph F. Barnes, Art. Corps, will serve as adjutant and recruiting officer of the post.

Lieut. J. B. Woolnough, 21st Inf., entertained his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Woolnough, of Minneapolis, on Saturday. Lieut. A. J. Lindsay, who has been on a month's leave visiting friends in New York, returned to the post last week. Major W. E. Wilder, of St. Paul, was a caller at the post on Saturday. Mrs. James Ossewaarde, who has been absent for ten weeks visiting relatives and friends in Michigan, returned last Friday morning. Capt. T. W. Moore has been absent for a week on a business trip to Chicago.

Major William Stephenson, Med. Dept., will attend the 1st Battalion on their trip to the coast and Lieut. H. S. Kiersted, from Fort Myer, Va., will attend the 2d Battalion as medical officer.

Among the officers who took in the reception given by the Commercial Club of St. Paul in honor of the German Consul, were Col. and Mrs. Williams, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Gardner, Major Frick and Miss Holt, Gen. C. C. Carr, commanding the Department of Dakota, entertained at dinner on Sunday evening. Among those from the post who were his guests were Col. and Mrs. Williams, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Gardner, and Miss Holt.

The 10th and 30th Batteries of Field Artillery returned from New Ulm on Wednesday of last week where they had been encamped for target practice since the beginning of the month. They were serenaded on Wednesday evening by the 21st Infantry band.

The following officers of the 21st have been relieved from their separate details: Lieut. Col. Cornelius Gardner, as summary court and surveying officer, by Capt. W. B. Folwell, 18th Inf.; Capt. Herman Hall, commissary, as fire marshal, by Capt. Thomas Ridgeway, Art. Corps; Lieut. George S. Tiffany, as assistant fire marshal; Capt. E. McGlachlin, Art. Corps, is relieved as summary court officer; Chaplain J. E. Dallam is detailed as officer in charge of post schools, vice Chaplain James Ossewaarde, relieved; and Lieut. Donald C. McDonald, Art. Corps, as officer in charge of the Fort Snelling post exchange, vice Chaplain James Ossewaarde.

FORT ROBINSON.

Fort Robinson, Neb., Oct. 29, 1904.

Social life at Fort Robinson has been very gay for the past month. On Friday, Sept. 30, the ball was started rolling by a delightful hop which was attended by the entire garrison. The next evening a charming reception was held by Lieut. and Mrs. G. E. Price in honor of their guest, Miss Drake, of Corning, N. Y. The following Wednesday evening a reception-dance was given in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Cook by Capt. and Mrs. H. La T. Cavanaugh, Mrs. Cook being a sister of Captain Cavanaugh. The hop room was prettily decorated with all sizes of Old Glory, and the smoking rooms were made attractive with many Navajos, cushions and easy chairs, proving a pleasant haven for those who did not care to dance. Festivities continued until midnight, when a delightful supper was served.

On Friday afternoon of the same week Mrs. Bruce Palmer entertained the ladies of the garrison at a musical. Songs by Mrs. Grierson and Mrs. "Bo Peep" Graham and violin solos by Miss Drake and piano solos by the hostess made up an enjoyable program. Saturday afternoon, Oct. 8, Col. and Mrs. J. A. Augur entertained in honor of their guests, Mrs. Holabird, of Evanston, Mr. and Mrs. Allen and Mr. Murray Augur of Chicago, and Lieut. and Mrs. Cook. The reception was a brilliant affair, the young ladies of the garrison and Mrs. Whitehead assisting. The decorations were of autumn leaves, showing the Cavalry colors in their most attractive tone; and on the flag-draped piazza the 10th Cavalry band rendered a program of popular selections.

The regular Thursday evening hop on Oct. 13 was followed by a hop supper at which Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Hay were the hosts.

Each Sunday morning for the past three weeks Lieut. W. F. H. Godson and his pack, accompanied by all enthusiastic equestrians, have gone out on a coyote chase. On Wednesday, Oct. 19, there was a moonlight barbecue given by Lieut. and Mrs. Godson, at which Lieut. and Mrs. S. W. Cook were the guests of honor. The post turned out on horseback, it being a saddle-bag affair, and full justice was done to the good things provided by the hosts. A paulin was stretched on the ground between two large camp fires, where dancing and athletic "stunts" were the order of the evening.

A masquerade ball was given on Tuesday, Oct. 25, winding up the series of gaieties. After the hop Capt. and Mrs. Carter P. Johnson entertained at a delicious supper. Among the maskers were Miss Augur as Red Riding Hood; Mrs. Palmer as Carmencita; Lieutenant Palmer, Highlander; Mrs. Hay, double-faced woman; Mrs. McMurdo, Normandy peasant; Lieutenant Cook, Indian; Mrs. Cook, The Little Corporal; Mr. Habegger, bishop; Mrs. Habegger, Turkish dancer; Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Hans and Lena; Lieutenant Scott, monk; Lieutenant Dowd, buccaner; Mrs. Cartwell-Graham, Priscilla; Lieutenant Cartwell, cow-puncher; Miss Collins, colonial dame; Lieutenant Godson, devil; Captain Cavanaugh, Colonel Roosevelt; Mrs. Cavanaugh, Annie Oakley; Miss Drake, little girl; Lieutenant Hart, Chinaman; Lieutenant and Mrs. Price, Uncle Sam and Columbia; Lieutenant Muller, devil; Mr. Augur, friar; Captain Whitehead, priest; Mrs. Whitehead, la belle chocolatiere; Lieutenant Graham, old beau; Mrs. Graham, Turkish lady; Mrs. Godson and Lieutenant Adair, Sis and Rube Hopkins; Mrs. Grierson, colonial costume; Lieutenant Green, cadet girl.

For the past fortnight the people of this post have been sprouting feathers. The duck, grouse and chicken shooting was never better, and the hunters have kept the garrison well supplied. Fully 3,000 ducks have been brought in, and it is estimated that on one day alone 5,000 ducks were shot on the ponds in this vicinity.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1904.

One of the most brilliant affairs ever given in Buffalo was the military ball given by the officers of the 1st Infantry and their wives at the Hotel Niagara on Thursday evening of last week. The entire lower floor was given up to the guests, who numbered over three hundred of the city's smart set. The decorations were most elaborate. The post band were stationed in the palm garden where an electric fountain added to the beauty of the scene. The entrance hall was lined with the young officers in full dress uniform, who acted as ushers. They included Captains Buffington, Hallock, Jackson and Upton, Lieutenants Townsend, Brandle, Lister, Fales, Niagara, Major and Mrs. George Bell, jr., stood at the head of the receiving line with Gen. and Mrs. A. A. Harbach at their right. The other ladies in line were Mrs. Buffington, Mrs. Hallock, Mrs. Jackson, mother of Capt. H. L. Jackson, and Mrs. Fales. All the ladies from the post wore handsome gowns: Mrs. Bell was in black just with jet and lace; Mrs. Buffington wore a yellow frock with bertha of Irish point; Mrs. Jackson,

black lace; Mrs. Hallock, yellow and black; Mrs. Fales, a dainty gown of white organdie inset with valencienne lace; Mrs. Ralph B. Lister, silver and black; Mrs. F. E. Jewett, pale blue crepe de Chine; Mrs. D. D. Mitchell, black with rose point lace; Mrs. Gouverneur Packer, black spangled net. The two young women from the post, Miss Bell and Miss Mitchell, were the recipients of much attention. Miss Bell wore an exquisite gown of white crepe de Chine with duchess lace, and touches of burnt orange velvet; Miss Mitchell a Worth gown of pale pink satin, velvet and chiffon.

The supper was served buffet, the table having an immense center-piece of crystal and fruit. Major-Bell's cake was cut by Mrs. John Miller Horton, regent of the Buffalo Chapter, D.A.R., gowned in Irish lace. Miss Otis, daughter of General Otis, wore white chiffon. Generals Harbach, Hodges, Tiernon, Smith and Auman were among the prominent ones present; also Pay Dir. Arthur Burtis, U.S.N., and Captain Maddocks of the English Army. Major and Mrs. Fred W. Foster, who leave soon for Fort Whipple, were in attendance. Mrs. Foster in a handsome gown of gray crepe de Chine and duchess lace; Mrs. Auman wore cream just cloth; Mrs. Smith, black lace and diamonds; Mrs. Wheaton, silver spangled net; Miss Wheaton, white lace.

Monday was an eventful day at the post. Gen. Frederick Dent Grant and Col. J. W. Pullman made a short visit of inspection, and later had luncheon with Major and Mrs. Bell. General Grant expressed himself as very highly pleased at the conditions of everything here, and has written to Major and Mrs. Bell to that effect and inviting them to Governors Island.

Saturday Mrs. John Miller Horton gave a standing luncheon from one to three o'clock to formally present Miss Fannie Gibson Bell, daughter of Major and Mrs. George Bell, jr. The seventy-five guests included this season's debutantes, and the younger society women. The floral decorations were yellow and white chrysanthemums. An orchestra was stationed in the conservatory. Mrs. Horton wore gray taffeta, Miss Bell white satin striped gauze over taffeta. The fair young debutante received quantities of gift flowers. Last night Mrs. Bell gave a dinner in honor of Mrs. Harbach and Miss Otis. Mrs. Jordan and Miss Jordan of North Carolina are guests at the Castle.

The Hon. W. H. Taft, Secretary of War, was in town last night, and made an address at Convention Hall. He was the honor guest at a dinner at the Buffalo Club, and the 1st Infantry band played during the dinner. Most of the officers from the post were among the invited guests.

General Otis will be in town to-morrow to assist at the dedication of the Harvard mantel in the new University Club house.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Nov. 3, 1904.

Capt. Howard R. Hickok, 15th Cav., who has been confined to his quarters, on account of a kick, has been returned to duty and left with Mrs. Hickok on Wednesday for St. Louis, where the captain has been detailed on duty at the exposition. Lieut. E. S. West's family arrived in the post last week. Mrs. Hoyle and daughters have returned to the post after several weeks' absence.

The 3d Battery, Field Art., returned to the post this morning after an absence of over a month. The 4th Battery returned last Saturday. Lieut. J. C. Montgomery and detachment of Troop C, 7th Cav., returned Monday from Norfolk, Va., where they had attended the horse show.

Capt. Daniel J. Carr arrived Monday and took command of the Signal Corps post. Mrs. Roberts, wife of Capt. T. A. Roberts, has arrived in the post. Capt. and Mrs. Kenzie W. Walker left on Oct. 28 to spend some time at Fort Adams. Capt. Ola W. Bell, Q.M., 7th Cav., arrived Monday and is now taking over the quartermaster property at the post. Miss Mattie Broadhurst has returned to New York after a two weeks' visit to Mrs. Edward Nones.

The ladies of the Army and Navy Relief Society are preparing to give an entertainment at the post for the benefit of their society, on Nov. 11. Squads of the 15th and 7th Cavalry, and the Artillery will give exhibitions of riding, and dancing and refreshments will also be on hand.

The informal hop of last Friday was well attended. On Sunday the bands of the 7th and 15th Cavalry will combine and give a concert on the parade grounds.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Oct. 31, 1904.

The Fort Thomas football team was defeated Saturday afternoon by the team from Christ Church, Cincinnati, by the score of 19 to 0. The soldiers, however, made a good showing in the game considering the fact that they have had no team with which they could line up. Saturday's game was the first time that they had been opposed to any team. The team was also defeated on Monday afternoon by the Walnut Hill High School team (Cincinnati), by a score of 6 to 5. In the first half of the game the soldiers made a touchdown but failed to kick goal. The High School team made a touchdown in the second half and kicked goal. The soldiers outweighed the school boys, but what the school boys lacked in weight they made up in quickness.

Lieut. Robert McConnell is able to be out attending to his duties after the accident at the big fire. All the injured are doing well. The force from the fort that fought the midway fire saved the place and the buildings all around it from total destruction.

Letters received from Lieut. Harry W. Bathiany, 3d Inf., now stationed at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, state that the traveling is now done on sledges drawn by dogs, and that snow shoes are worn in this early in the season; that the regiment is becoming accustomed to the extreme change in climate. He states that every vessel arriving on the Yukon and Tanana rivers is filled with gold seekers in the newly discovered fields at Fairbanks on the Tanana river. The ore found in many places in these new fields will compare with the richest found in other parts of Alaska.

On Saturday afternoon next the Fort Thomas football team will play the team from Clifton, Ohio, at Fort Thomas. Lieut. Deshler Whiting, 9th Inf., has charge of the soldiers' football team and is very active in its interests. He has received several communications asking for a game.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Oct. 27, 1904.

Mrs. Constant Williams, with her daughter, Mrs. Richard E. Croxton, joined General Williams last week. Capt. George W. Helms, adjutant, 19th Inf., leaves Monday on a three months' leave.

Capt. Fred W. Sladen, with Mrs. Sladen and their child, arrived at Portland on Monday, where they will remain with the parents of Captain Sladen, Capt. and Mrs. Joseph A. Sladen, for a few days until the medical director's quarters to which Captain Sladen has been temporarily assigned have been put in order. Captain Sladen has been ordered to Vancouver Barracks to await the arrival of his regiment, the 14th Infantry, which the latest rumor says will be here by the latter part of February.

Mrs. William P. Screws will leave for San Francisco the early part of November to visit relatives. Mrs. Enoch, mother of Capt. Berkeley Enoch, will return to her home the early part of next week.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.BANKERS, 11, 12, 15 and 17 BROAD ST., N.Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Securities bought and sold on commission. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check. Army and Navy officers' banking accounts solicited.

Letters of Credit
Issued available the world over.**J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,**
BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad Street, New York.

Issue Letters of Credit to Travelers, Payable in any Part of the World.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers of Money on Europe and California. Buy and Sell Investment Securities

NOTICE.

ALL ENLISTED MEN IN THE U.S.A. interested in having the regulation which prescribes May 1st as the date of final examination of enlisted men for Commissions, suspended for one year, address P.O. Box 1925, New York City, giving name, rank, post, where stationed.

TO LET until Oct. 1, 1905, APARTMENTS suitable for retired ARMY or NAVY OFFICERS. Suite of six rooms and bath, all light and sunny rooms. Location excellent, near Columbia University, with views of Morningside Park and L.I. Sound. Moderate rent. Major J. W. Keller, U.S.A., retired, 415 West 118th St., N.Y. City.

FIRST LIEUTENANT OF CAVALRY will transfer with FIRST LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY FOR \$1,000 CASH. Address R. O., care of Army and Navy Journal, N.Y. City.

SECOND LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY desires to transfer with Second Lieutenant of Artillery of any date prior to Oct. 10, 1905. Address M, care Army and Navy Journal.

LT. JAMES HAMILTON, U.S.A., (Ret.), Counsellor at Law. Patents, estates settled. Management of affairs of officers on foreign service, etc., Loan & Trust Bldg., Wash'n, D.C.

HENRY E. COALE, MESS CHESTS and Camp Supplies. Illustrated list on request. 128 Washington St., Chicago.

WANTED.—To be placed in correspondence with retired Army officer desiring detail in Virginia Military School. Address H. C. Washington, D.C., office Army and Navy Journal.

A chance for a progressive chaplain to purchase a STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENT OUTFIT cheap. Address, STEREOPTICON, care Army and Navy Journal, New York City.

SANDFORD & SANDFORD, MERCHANT TAILORS AND IMPORTERS.
176 FIFTH AVENUE, bet. 22d & 23d Sts., NEW YORK.**HONEY ADVANCED ON ALLOTMENTS**

To Army and Navy Officers by

J. BOAS, Banker and Broker, 330 Montgomery St. San Francisco, Cal**"Army and Navy Preparatory School."**

Prepares young men for admission to the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, all the Principal Colleges and Universities and for direct Commissions in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. For further information address E. Swavely, Principal, 13th and Princeton Sts., Washington, D.C.

NATIONAL SOCIETY**ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES.**

GENERAL WILDER S. METCALF, President.

Qualifications for membership, honorable service in the Philippines, Army or Navy prior to July 4, 1902. No initiation fee. Annual dues \$1.00. Life membership \$6.00. For information address T. E. Duncan, National Secretary, 1318 E. 3d St., Kansas City, Mo.

The Society of The Army of Santiago de CubaMAJ. GEN. W. R. SHAFTER, U.S.A., President.
This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago, on July 31st, 1898 (14 days after the surrender). All officers and soldiers who worthily participated in that memorable campaign are eligible to membership. Annual dues are \$1.00. Life membership, \$25.00. No initiation fee. Send for application blanks to Major A. C. SHARPE, Secretary and Treasurer, Denver, Colo.**New Infantry Drill Regulations With Interpretations.**

We have just published the New Infantry Drill Regulations with Interpretations of different points, in the form of answers to questions propounded in letters addressed to the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. These interpretations have been carefully adapted to the New Infantry Drill (1904). The New Drill with the Interpretations costs but a trifle more than the Drill without them, and the Interpretations will be found of great service in studying the New Drill.

PRICE OF THE NEW INFANTRY DRILL WITH INTERPRETATIONS—BY MAIL, PREPAID, 75 CTS.

A liberal discount on orders for 25 or more copies. Postage or expressage is additional when discount is allowed.

We are prepared to furnish the New Infantry Drill Regulations without Interpretations singly or in quantities at the following prices:

Bound in semi-flexible vellum cloth covers, by mail, prepaid, 50 cents.

A liberal discount on orders for 25 or more copies. Postage or expressage is additional when discount is allowed.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,

Army and Navy Journal, New York.

JACOB REED'S SONS,Chestnut St. West of Broad,
PHILADELPHIA.**UNIFORMS and ACCOUTREMENTS**

for Officers of the

ARMY, NAVY and MARINE CORPS.

FOUNDED 1824 BY JACOB REED.

H. V. KEEP SHIRT COMPANY.

All shirt patterns and measurements are carefully preserved.

ORDERS BY MAIL ARE PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

1147 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.ARTISTS' MATERIALS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.Catalogues of our various departments on request.
NEW YORK—101 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.**HORSES LOST IN MILITARY SERVICE.**

The Treasury Department refused to pay these claims, but the Court of Claims holds that it has jurisdiction.

GEORGE A. & WILLIAM B. KING,
Attorneys at Law,

728 Seventeenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Financial Accommodations

on short notice to Army and Navy Officers, active or retired, at home or abroad. Call or write for full particulars

Louis Silverman

BANKER

Established 1882

140 Nassau Street, New York City.



Phone 4200-367
New York Bottling Co.
TRADE BESTUVALL MARK
GINGER ALE, SARSAPARILLA, CLUB SODA, ETC.
514-516-518-520 W. 36th ST., N.Y. U.S.A.

The estimates of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, aggregate \$103,686,780.67. This is \$22,243,612.79 less than the War Department estimates submitted a year ago, and \$3,832,388.22 less than the total appropriations made for the use of the War Department for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1905. The amount estimated as necessary for the military establishment, which embraces the cost of maintenance of the Army and of the Military Academy at West Point, is \$72,705,156.37, being \$4,650,006.43 less than the appropriations for the present year. Under the head of Public Works, which includes the improvement of rivers and harbors and various national parks throughout the country, and of certain public buildings and grounds in and around Washington, and the construction of seacoast fortifications, military posts, etc., the estimates call for appropriations amounting in the aggregate to \$22,876,834.40, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, as compared with \$22,772,511.09, which is the amount of current appropriations for similar purposes. The estimates for 1906 for the civil establishment, which includes the pay of the clerical force and other running expenses of the War Department in Washington, are \$1,868,716, which is a slight reduction from the current appropriations. The amounts estimated for miscellaneous objects aggregate \$6,236,073.90. Of this sum \$5,253,759 is the estimate for the support and maintenance of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and for aid to State homes for such soldiers, and under the law is included in the annual estimates of the War Department. Four hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars is estimated for artificial limbs and appliances for disabled soldiers and sailors, mainly of the Civil War.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ESTABLISHED 1864.)

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Cable address: Armynavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P. O. as Second Class Matter.
Copyright, 1904, by W. C. and F. P. Church.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1904.

THE PROSPECTS IN MANCHURIA.

Describing "Conditions in the Russian Army," in Scribner's for November, Mr. Thomas F. Millard explains why there is such a difference between the theoretical strength of Russia as a military power and her actual fighting ability as shown in the present war. The failure to have troops available at the point of contact is an illustration of fundamental defects in Russia's political and military systems, so interwoven as to be almost identical. Theoretically military service in Russia is universal, but the number of possible conscripts is so far in excess of requirements that it is easy for those having influence to escape service and the army is practically composed of mujiks, or peasants, so that the percentage of illiteracy in the ranks is estimated at 98 per cent., and it is probable that not more than one-half of the officers have advanced beyond what in America would be considered a common-school education. The staff, who are the pick of the army, are graduates of military colleges and represent the best intelligence and information of the service. Many of them are very able and even brilliant officers, who would be considered entirely competent in any army. Able as it is, the Russian staff "has most conspicuously failed to create the best possible military machine out of the material at its command, which, notwithstanding its obvious defects, has many admirable qualities." There is no better raw material for the soldier than that Russian affords. A second class of officers, described as the dandy class, are chiefly ambitious to get through life with as much enjoyment and as little fatigue as possible. A small proportion of them show the Russian facility as linguists, which gives them the reputation of being educated men, but they are really poorly educated and badly informed particularly about their own profession. Surprisingly ignorant of real conditions, the dilettantes of the Russian army welcomed the war with Japan as an opportunity to earn easily a little cheap glory. The average standard of the Russian line officer is extremely low compared with that of our own Army, which Mr. Millard considers to be the best officered of any in the world, because of the general intelligence of our people and the opportunity of making a careful selection of the small number of officers required for our little army. "That, even under our system, we have incompetent officers," says Mr. Millard, "simply proves that perfection has by no means been reached, and does not alter the fact."

Promotion in the Russian army is very slow and few have the ability to rise above the rank of captain. There they stick, become contented and growing fat because of their high living and neglect of exercise. The thousands of officers who compare favorably with the best anywhere are but a small proportion of the whole and they are utterly unable to quicken the inertia of the mass. Their effort is to secure positions on the staff and it is from them that the staff is recruited. The Russian general officers who are selected from this class make a favorable impression. Many of them are young men, and thoroughly up to date in matters pertaining to their profession. "If the entire army was measured up to the standard of the general officers, it would be equal to any in Europe." But the Russians are pitted against an enemy whose army is on a high plane of efficiency from commanding general to private. Conviviality is the curse of the Russian service. It is due in part to this, no doubt, that miscarriages and bungling of important orders are matters of daily occurrence.

Contrary to the generally received opinion, Russia has some of her best troops in Manchuria, but the army as a whole is a conglomeration of the nationalities composing the Empire, presenting a babel of tongues and lacking in real patriotism, mutual sympathy and unity of purpose. The Russians will profit by the experience of war, but there is one difficulty Russia cannot overcome and that is the inability to increase the force dependent upon a single railroad for transportation. Mr. Millard puts the high water mark at 250,000 men. This will absorb the possibilities of the road in transporting supplies, war material, horses and recruits to make good the wastage of war. The railroad is well built, but it is badly managed. Handling of railway traffic is a science which Russia does not appear to possess. Mr. Millard has never made the distance between Liao-Yang and Moukden, thirty-five miles, in less than eight hours, and sometimes it requires thirty-two hours. The deteriorating influences at work upon the railroad will more than counterbalance any improvement that may be made. "Only those of Russia's countless legions that can be brought within rifle shot of the Japanese will be of any use in this war, and the assembling in Manchuria of an army competent for the task might well overtax the resources of any nation. If the Japanese suffer no serious reverses on the sea, which would completely alter the whole situation, we may in time see the war in Manchuria come to a sort of military stalemate, the Japanese not daring to attempt to

push the Russians farther, and the Russians not able to gather strength enough to drive the Japanese out."

CHARACTER IN THE NAVAL SERVICE.

The present year has witnessed many tributes of respect to the officers and men of the United States Navy in foreign ports, which have afforded sincere gratification to every friend of the Service. Wherever our cruising squadrons have touched in foreign countries their officers and crews have invariably been received with a display of hospitality which, while disclosing the high regard in which the United States is held by other nations, has also revealed more clearly than ever before the large and growing place which those who man our ships have gained in public esteem throughout the world. This convincing recognition of the ability, courtesy and personal bearing of the officers and men of our Navy cannot but enlarge the National sense of pride and self-respect. It is an honor which derives increased weight from the consciousness that it is well-deserved.

We have already alluded in these columns—Sept. 24, page 84—to the splendid welcome extended to Rear Admiral Barker and his brother officers of the Battleship Squadron of the North Atlantic Fleet at Lisbon, Athens, Fiume, Trieste and other European ports last summer. The treatment of those officers has been duplicated so far as hospitality is concerned in the splendid welcome given to Rear Admiral Jewell and his fellow-officers of the United States European Squadron during their recent visit to Gravesend, Portsmouth and other ports of England. Not less demonstrative but actually more lavish was the greeting extended to Rear Admiral Chadwick and the other officers of the South Atlantic Squadron at Cape Town, South Africa, in August. Some account of the exceptionally hospitable demonstration at Cape Town appeared in these columns on Oct. 15, page 163. That there was no exaggeration in that account is clearly shown in a private letter from Admiral Chadwick, in which he says: "We have had a most interesting visit to South Africa. I was greatly surprised at the number of Americans there and at their influence. Some of the foremost men there are our countrymen. With seventeen of the officers of the squadron I took a three thousand mile railway journey, visiting Johannesburg and Kimberly. We were treated with overwhelming hospitality. I think the squadron's visit did great good in every way, particularly in the moral support felt by our 2,500 fellow countrymen distributed between Cape Colony and the Transvaal, but mostly in the latter."

It is evident from the instances cited above and from others of similar character that the American Navy officer is a welcome guest at every seaport in the world. He represents a type of manhood which right-minded men everywhere respect and honor. And what is no less significant, is the fact that the enlisted men of the Navy are animated by a manifest desire to live up to the high example set by their officers in all that makes for manliness, dignity and correct demeanor. Admiral Barker remarked with becoming pride that whenever the men of his squadron got shore leave in Europe last summer, their conduct was uniformly excellent and beyond criticism. The same was true of the men of Admiral Jewell's squadron during their recent visit to London. The people of the British metropolis were surprised to see groups of American sailors, guide-books in hand, seeking out the show places of the city and conducting themselves as modestly and quietly as the average party of "personally conducted" tourists. Another illustration of the self-respect and correct behavior of these sailors of ours appeared at the ball given by the crew of the U.S.S. Texas in the city of New York on the evening of Oct. 28 and described in another column. That affair, in its arrangements and management, as well as in the personal conduct of those who gave it, was not only thoroughly enjoyable in every way, but there was absolutely nothing in it from beginning to end to which the most captious fault-finder could have objected. It afforded a superb example of the self-respect of the American sailor which commands the respect of everybody else.

OUR NAVAL ENGINEERING PROBLEM.

The question of the engineering personnel of the navy is very fully discussed in the annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Rear Admiral Chas. W. Rae. The admiral dwells upon the undoubted importance of an efficient engineering personnel and declares that the present condition of engineering in our Navy is a cause of grave anxiety. Where are we to obtain properly trained engineers when the present supply of trained officers is exhausted? They now number only sixty-six, of whom the forty-four lieutenant commanders are alone eligible for sea duty, and there are none below this rank borne for engineering duty alone. At the end of the present fiscal year there will be only thirty-seven officers available for service at sea. Sixty-two vessels in commission, excluding torpedo craft, are in charge of young line officers or of warrant machinists. For shore duty only forty-three officers are available, a force obviously totally inadequate for work which requires officers who have made engineering a life study. To obtain these officers for necessary shore duty it is proposed to select each year from the line a certain number who have shown aptitude for engineering, and who desire the detail, requiring them to devote their whole time to engineering, both at sea and on shore. As this would compel them to relinquish the greatest ambition of officers, the command of ships and fleets, it is proposed to compensate them by relieving them from

all sea duty after reaching command rank. This they would do when about forty years old, and officers above this age are generally unfitted for engineering duty at sea, which is strenuous and subjects a man to a continuous high temperature and the necessity of climbing narrow and steep ladders and crawling into almost inaccessible places.

The Bureau has nothing but praise for the engineering work of line officers on board ship. Their preliminary engineering education, obtained at the Naval Academy, has been good, and they lack only confidence in themselves, which comes with experience, to perform the duty required on board ship well and efficiently. "All officers, after the requisite experience, which should be gained as assistants during their early service, should be competent to take charge of the engineer departments of our ships, simply as an incident of their naval career, as in these days of steam they should be as familiar with the motive power of their ships as their predecessors were in the days of sails."

Admiral Rae recommends that all line officers be qualified to take charge of the engineering department of one and all ships, those designated 'for engineering duty only' to be made permanent; also the selection of midshipmen of two years' service at sea, or ensigns, for service at sea until they reach command rank, and of a predetermined number of officers in the different grades for assignment to engineering duty after examination. These last officers to be so arranged that a proper flow of promotion may be obtained, avoiding congestion in any grade. Admiral Rae says:

"Much that I have proposed in the foregoing has already to a certain extent been tried by the department, but there is no doubt that an insufficient quantity of engineering duty has been performed by the younger line officers to properly qualify them for filling the higher engineering positions at sea, and none whatever for qualifying them to fill the more exacting positions on shore. The cause of this is well known—a lack of officers. So vital, however, do I consider the engineering outlook for the near future that, in order to obtain a sufficient number of officers in training for these shore positions I would change, for the time being, the naval policy of the Government, or so much of that policy as renders necessary the keeping in commission of such a large fleet. If no other way can be found, it would be to the advantage of the country to place out of commission the requisite number of vessels now in service, in order to obtain the officers for this vital necessity."

Other items in this valuable report are referred to in the synopsis appearing elsewhere. There can be no doubt as to the importance of this question of providing an adequate engineering force for the Navy. We formerly had the finest engineering force of any Navy. We have broken it up and have not yet provided any sufficient substitute for it in the future. That we should do so without delay is an obvious necessity of naval efficiency.

To further increase the interest of the enlisted men of the Army in marksmanship the National Board on Rifle Practice recommend that each enlisted man on his first qualification as an expert rifleman receive a monthly increase in his pay of two dollars and an additional increase of one dollar per month after every other yearly qualification as an expert marksman so long as his service remains continuous. It is further recommended that each enlisted man on his first qualification as sharpshooter receive a monthly increase of one dollar and an additional increase of fifty cents per month for every yearly qualification as sharpshooter so long as his service remains continuous. It is also suggested that instead of donating medals at the various competitions as the sole prize for the ones winning thereat, the following increases in the enlisted man's pay in addition to the medal prizes be authorized so long as the winner's service remains continuous: For division rifle, carbine and pistol practice—to the winner of the gold medal, a monthly increase of three dollars; first silver medal, two dollars; second silver medal, \$1.50; third silver medal, one dollar; except that no man may receive the increase cited above for more than one medal in any one year. For Army rifle, carbine and pistol competition—to the winner of the gold medal, a monthly increase of five dollars; first silver medal, three dollars; second silver medal, \$2.50; third silver medal, two dollars; with the proviso that no soldier may receive the increase for more than one medal in any one year.

Officers of the Army will probably be directed to wear the letters "U.S." on the collars of their uniform coats, as was originally the custom, in lieu of the coat of arms of the United States adopted a few years ago. The demand for a return to the "U.S." insignia on the uniforms of officers of the Regular Service has been so universal that General Chaffee has taken the matter up in connection with the new uniform order and recommended this change to the Secretary of War. General Chaffee's attention was called to the fact that as the uniform now stood it was impossible to distinguish an officer of the Regular Army from an officer of the organized militia, and that when officers of the United States were thrown in contact with officers of foreign armies there was no distinguishing insignia of character on their uniforms. General Chaffee has seen the force of this argument and has recommended to the Secretary of War that the letters "U.S." be ordered for officers' uniforms to be attached on the coat collars, one inch from the front of the coat.

This change, which it is recommended shall take effect from July, 1905, will meet with general approval.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Mindanao, Philippine Division, returned to Manila on Nov. 3, according to press despatches from that city, after an inspection of the island of Jolo, which he found quiet. He also visited Malangan Island and Camp Vicars, on Mindanao Island, crossing the island afterward and emerging on the coast at Iligan. Capt. Daniel B. Devore, 23d U.S. Inf., reports that the Moros are quiet, and that he has established a school and a model village within the reservation. He is also experimenting with American agricultural implements. Several of the lake chiefs have asked for similar schools and offer to supply buildings for them. General Wood regards Datto Ali, who is now treating for the surrender of Sales, and who is the only important headman still remaining hostile, as a rebel instead of as an outlaw and hopes to convert him into an Americanista, a friend of America. The constabulary of Cebu have received the surrender of the Pulajane chief, Dionisio, and seventy bolomen.

The Japanese hoped to signal the anniversary of the Mikado's birth, Nov. 2, by the capture of Port Arthur. They made substantial gains in an assault on that day, capturing important positions, but not completing their work. There has been constant skirmishing in the neighborhood of Moukden during the week, but no changes in the situation of importance have been reported. Colonel Gaedke, the correspondent of the Berlin Tageblatt, with the Russian army, telegraphs that the Russian positions on the Shakhe river are daily becoming stronger, in spite of the proximity of the opposing army. The possibility of a Japanese attack, Colonel Gaedke adds, is constantly diminishing, and many experts do not expect that there will be a decisive engagement before spring. The Japanese now admit the loss of one of their finest battleships, the Yashima, which was unofficially reported some time ago and denied by Japan. The official details show that the Yashima struck a Russian mine and later attempted to make Dalny Harbor, but this proved impossible, and she sank in deep water.

It appears to be the general conclusion now that in the attack upon the British fishing boats in the North Sea the Russians mistook their own vessels for those of the enemy and fired into them, the fishing boats being incidental sufferers. The transport Anatol apparently became entangled among the trawlers. She mistook them for torpedo boats and signalled for aid, thereby leading the officers of the battleships to believe the trawlers were attacking the Anatol. This, coupled with the appearance of two mysterious torpedo-boats steaming toward the flagship, resulted in a fatal cannonade, as reported. Admiral Kaznakoff has been appointed one of the commissioners by the Russian Admiralty, the other not being yet named. There is talk of inviting Admiral Dewey to become one of the commissioners. We hope that he will not be appointed, as it involves this country in a heated controversy between two powers with both of which we wish to be on good terms. The Russian fleet is reported to have left Vigo.

Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott this week received a letter from Major John A. Lejeune, Marine Corps, who commands the force of marines on the Isthmus of Panama, in which he says that a careful investigation has been made of the recent rumor that a force of Colombians were gathering in the vicinity of the town of Culebra, Panama, for the purpose of making an attack upon the Isthmus forces. Major Lejeune says that he sent out scouting parties to the places where it was reported the Colombians were gathering and that it was definitely ascertained that the story was utterly without foundation. He says that the health of the marines on the Isthmus remains excellent.

Secretary Morton is not disposed as yet to take up the question as to the title of the bureau chiefs of the Navy, a controversy which Secretary Moody started to settle but left pending when he retired from the department. The Secretary has all the papers in the case in his office, but as there is in his opinion no vitally immediate haste the Secretary prefers to study the whole matter very thoroughly, that he may be prepared, if it seems wise to make a decision, to decide for himself and not accept the advice of any partisan.

It is probable that the estimates for the Navy will not be made public until some time after election. The Secretary, while he has completed the estimates in general, still has some details which are to be decided upon. Moreover there are certain items which he desires to discuss informally with members of the Congressional naval committees before he makes them public, for the reason that if Congress is not inclined to grant them there is little use in sending them to the Capitol.

The First Division of the General Staff of the Army is at work revising the Army Transport Regulations. It has long been apparent that these regulations contained much that was misleading and conflicting, and it is the intention of the General Staff that this shall be corrected. The new Field Service Manual is still before the General Staff and it is not likely to make its appearance much before the 1st of January.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

The Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering reports that during the fiscal year the machinery of 371 Government vessels was under repair at the different navy yards, some of them figuring more than once in this enumeration. The totals at the different yards were as follows: Norfolk, 92; New York, 80; Cavite, 56 (besides 16 private vessels); Pensacola, Fla., 33; Boston, 31; Key West, 16; Puget Sound, 16; League Island, 13; Mare Island, 10; Portsmouth, 10; Washington, 7; San Juan (by local mechanics), 5; Port Royal, 2. This was, however, only a part of the work done by this bureau at the several yards named.

At Portsmouth an entirely new engineering plant is required and new buildings, additional machinery and tools, and other improvements are needed to put other yards in proper working order. At Cavite marked improvement is noted in character and quantity of work performed and saving of money to the Government since the appointment of skilled American workmen for supervision of work in all shops and the one draftsman for drawing office. The suggestion of employing native and Chinese foremen at a higher rate of pay was earnestly considered and found to be impracticable. The native apprentices are progressing well, but it is found that the boys prefer the machinist trade, owing largely to the better equipment and appearance of the machine shops. Efforts are being made to better the other shops, but this is nearly impracticable on account of the orders to move to Olongapo and suspend unnecessary expenses at Cavite.

There has been an increase of 44.2 per cent. in the amount of engineering material inspected during the year. The report says: "When the needs of the fleet will permit, young line officers should be ordered to duty with the present able naval inspectors to learn the particulars of this most important work, so that in the future as in the past the inspection of the materials that go to make the fighting machine we call a warship shall be in the hands of those who are to use the machine and who must therefore be most vitally concerned in the excellence of its various parts."

Special effort has been made to secure information on the subject of steam turbines. "Owing to its comparatively recent adoption for ships, authentic data are not obtainable as to its economy under conditions arising in naval practice, but the rapid progress of the turbine elsewhere and its probable future application for propelling purposes warrants the installation of turbines for two of the scout cruisers."

The buildings of the experimental station at Annapolis, when completed, will surpass in fitness for the purpose anything of the kind yet erected. The tests of turbine machinery will be started there as soon as possible, and it is hoped to obtain at least one suitable engine at an early date. The practical difficulties in the way have led to the abandonment of superheaters on our naval vessels. The construction of the turbine is such that it, unlike the reciprocating engine, is well adapted for working with superheated steam. The corrosion of metal on shipboard is another subject of inquiry. Naval vessels suffer more from this than merchantmen. Accurate data are required to solve the problem of the proper form for screw propellers to be run at higher speed with turbines. The best form for the water-tube boiler is also to be determined. Work of this kind will furnish constant employment for a number of experiments, and repay many times over the money expended by decreasing the cost of maintenance of the fleet and increasing its efficiency.

A professional is required in the bureau as assistant chief, with rank and pay as provided for similar positions in other bureaus. Warrant machinists should be placed on the same footing as other warrant officers and their number increased so as to give them a chance for shore duty. Their titles should be those of acting machinists, machinists, chief machinists, chief machinist's mates, first class, and machinist's mates, second class, respectively. The right to quarters on board ship to be according to date of appointment, warrant, or commission.

Establish the rating of chief boiler maker at the pay of \$10 per month, this chief petty officer to be appointed under regulations similar to those which now obtain for other chief petty officers of the Engineer force. Also the rating of oiler, first class, at \$45 per month, and oiler, second class, at \$37 per month, in place of rating of oiler now existing. Where two boiler makers are allowed, one shall be a chief petty officer, and also that a chief petty officer of this rating be assigned to all vessels of high power. It is recommended that at least one-fourth the complement of oilers be oilers, first class, and the remainder oilers, second class; also that all oilers, now in the Service be made oilers, second class, eligible for promotion to the new rating of oiler, first class, under the same regulations as now exist.

PROPOSED 20,000-TON BATTLESHIP.

An interesting paper on the proposed 20,000-ton battleship is published in Cassier's Magazine by an author who signs himself "A Late Chief Engineer of the United States Navy." He is specially interested in the proposition that battleships of this large type shall have an armament consisting of guns of but two calibers—ten 12-inch guns placed in turrets and in broadside, with a secondary battery of at least twenty guns of the new 3-inch quick-firing type. This writer holds that the advantage of restricting the armament to guns of but two calibers needs no supporting argument, in so far as simplicity of hull design and facility of operation are concerned, and he points out that the calibers proposed seem to be those which the highest expert opinion favors at this time.

"The main objection to the design is, as reported," the writer continues, "that in order to construct a ship of sufficient size to carry so large a weight of armor, armament, and ammunition, sacrifices must be made in other directions, notably so in engine power and speed. The fact that ships of this large tonnage are not already afloat in the United States fleet is due less to expert objection than to the difficulty of securing Congressional consent and the necessary appropriations. It took years to force American battleship displacement from 10,000 to 16,500 tons, and the proposed increase will probably meet the same opposition."

"There is no doubt that, with proper design, more fight can be gotten out of 20,000 tons than from 16,500, although, both in America and in Great Britain, a not inconsiderable weight of opinion favors two 10,000-ton ships in place of one of the total tonnage. But when naval designers have faced the problem in practice, they have found that, to fill all requirements, the larger the ship, the more readily the best features of an ideal design could be embodied. In the attempt to keep tonnage

down, first the engine power and next the coal endurance have suffered, with the result that some battleships strike an undesirable mean, being able neither to fight nor 'run away' effectively. If, for example, the battleships of the Port Arthur fleet had possessed both high speed and strong offensive power, they might, long since, if well handled, have either escaped to Vladivostok or have made a worthy effort to wrest the command of the sea from Japan."

"In view of the fact that Great Britain is already designing 18,000-ton battleships, the size of the proposed vessels—20,000 tons—is not revolutionary. The tendency of the modern design to avoid sacrifice in qualities of vital importance leads inevitably to the largest practicable displacement in the battleship."

"Some expert opinion favors, for the proposed main battery, twelve 10-inch instead of ten 12-inch guns, the reasons advanced being that a 10-inch shell will batter in anything but the turrets of any ship afloat, and as a greater number of rounds of 10-inch than of 12 can be carried, the advantage, in action, might rest with the ship thus armed. As to the secondary battery, below 5-inch, the caliber is not of cardinal importance in close fighting. The main object in this is to pour a smothering flood of shell on the enemy, driving his guncrews from their stations. The great weakness of the small caliber for general purposes is its short range. It is good for close work only, while with good marksmanship, as the Japanese have so notably shown, the naval battle of our time may be fought and won at 6,000 or 7,000 yards, with heavy guns."

"As far as torpedo attack is concerned, any shot down to that of a shoulder-rifle will disable any torpedo craft, since the latter have hull plates but one-tenth to one-eighth of an inch thick, and three-fourths of the whole length of these frail vessels is filled with mechanism, engines and boilers vital to their offensive power and mobility. A well-aimed one-pounder shot or shell will cripple the most powerful torpedo boat if it finds its mark in either boiler or engine. With regard to the submarine, the tragic fate of a British vessel of this type shows at least one effective way of meeting its attack, namely, that of running it down. A swift fleet of deep-draught vessels under way in the daylight has, with vigilance, but little to fear from under-water foes. The proposed 20,000-ton battleships promise, as a whole, a distinct advance in offensive power. As to their speed, it would be a military folly to construct any battleship, at this time, with any such speed, or lack of it, as that of 16-knots gives. One of the principal lessons of the war in the Far East is that speed is a vital essential. The strength of a battery is no better than weakness if, at will, it cannot be brought within range of the enemy."

TRIAL OF THE WEST VIRGINIA.

The new armored cruiser West Virginia, in her official trial over the course from Cape Ann to Cape Porpoise on Nov. 2, on a four-hour run, exceeded the contract speed of twenty-two knots per hour. The average speed was twenty-two and fourteen hundredths knots per hour.

The weather conditions were perfect. The first leg of the course, forty-four knots, was made in one hour and fifty-eight minutes and fifty-nine seconds, which was one minute and one second better than the contract time. The average speed on the leg, twenty-two and nineteen hundredths knots.

The second and last leg of the course, also a distance of forty-four knots, was covered in one hour, fifty-nine minutes and thirty-four seconds, which was an average speed of twenty-two and nine hundredths knots per hour.

The whole distance of eighty-eight knots was made in three hours, fifty-eight minutes and thirty-three seconds, giving the cruiser an average of twenty-two and fourteen hundredths knots an hour, or one-tenth of a knot slower than the Colorado's time a few days previous. The Colorado is a sister vessel to the West Virginia.

There were eight stakeboats measuring off the course and which served as guides. The first six buoys were six and six hundredths knots apart, the seventh five and the eighth six knots, making that distance just forty-four knots in length.

The steering and anchor tests were very satisfactory, and the big vessel turns very easily. She was built by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, of Newport News, Va.

Although the average speed did not come up to that of the Colorado, President Orcutt of the Newport News company, took considerable satisfaction in the fact that several times during the trial the West Virginia exceeded the best speed shown by the Colorado. The tidal corrections will add a small fraction to the vessel's time.

Capt. James H. Dayton, president of the Board of Inspection and Survey, has sent a telegram to the Navy Department this week announcing that the armored cruiser West Virginia exceeded her contract speed in her trials held over the Cape Ann trial course on Nov. 2. She made a speed of 22.14 knots an hour, without the usual tidal allowances. Her contract speed was 22 knots for four consecutive hours. During the early part of the trial the West Virginia attained a speed of 22.54 knots an hour.

RUSSIA'S NAVAL ERROR EXCUSABLE.

In professional circles there is a conviction that the unfortunate conduct of the Russian Baltic Fleet in the North Sea may not have been wholly inexcusable after all. A writer whom the Boston Transcript describes as "a prominent naval officer," has sent to that journal for publication a statement urging his countrymen not to commit themselves to a position which they might find untenable in the event of a naval war. This officer, who earnestly protests that he is not a Russian sympathizer by any means, goes on to say:

"No naval officer who has had actual experience in war time will wonder at the conclusions which have been reached by the layman concerning this lamentable accident, or incident; but there are hundreds of American naval officers who have a very clear idea of how it could have happened. Almost any officer who served in the fleet before Santiago could relate, not one, but a great many, incidents that occurred where the men of our own ships would have slaughtered each other if the good little angel that sits up aloft (and our exceedingly bad marksmanship, at that time) had not protected us from the mistakes (incomprehensible to landsmen) which caused our ships to fire at each other, at colliers, despatch boats, torpedo boats, and at nothing at all—and all this in the clear atmosphere of the tropical seas."

"Such was the effect of the long nervous tension that thousands of shots were fired at pure phantoms of the

imagination. The broadsides of powerful battleships repeatedly burst into a furious cannonade that was arrested only with the complete annihilation of the supposed enemy. For one of our ships to approach the fleet at night was to run a grave risk. The sea was alive with Spanish torpedo boats. Signals, lights, etc., were misunderstood or disregarded. The enemy might have obtained possession of them and displayed them for our confusion. There were many narrow escapes. Several of our vessels were struck by shells, but the luck that followed us throughout the war prevented a disaster. I could mention the names of officers who have never been able to comb their hair down flat since the particular night on which they came within an ace of sinking a friend—with whom they have never ceased to exchange congratulatory drinks."

"If an unsuspecting fishing fleet had blown into the radius of action at Santiago there would have been things doing; and any fair-minded naval officer will acknowledge it. This was not panic; it was the result of the precautions that always have been, and always will be, taken in war time. When men-of-war are cruising in waters where there is any reason to suspect the presence of an enemy, they will take no risks whatever. An automobile torpedo can be carried and 'fired' by any kind of craft, even a rowboat, and consequently, any commander of a man-of-war will not let any craft approach within torpedo range during war time. He cannot take the risk. When the weather is hazy or misty a searchlight will not penetrate to any great distance, and if a peaceful craft is not discovered until close aboard, the general orders that are absolutely necessary for the protection of a fleet will almost inevitably cause her to be fired upon."

"Let us therefore disregard the shrieks of the highly excited British press until the Russians have had a chance to explain; and if it turns out that the accident was the result of a mistake, let us be honest. Let us remember the Maine; I mean the doings off Santiago."

ARMY SCHOOL OF SUBMARINE DEFENSE.

Major Arthur Murray, Art. Corps, in his annual report as commandant of the School of Submarine Defense, to which we briefly alluded last week, states that on Aug. 5, 1904, the following officers completed their course in a highly satisfactory manner and were given certificates of proficiency: Capts. G. F. Barney, Wilmot E. Ellis, F. G. Mauldin, D. W. Ketcham, R. F. Gardner, J. L. Knowlton, H. F. Jackson, Lloyd English, P. M. Kessler and G. T. Patterson. Of the twenty-eight candidates for electrician sergeants three were found unfit and returned to their companies, and four were discharged on expiration of service. The theoretical examination for master electrician was passed successfully by Electrician Sergeants Davis (J. L.), Brown (R. W.), Mapes, Williams, Bouchier, Davis, Pease and Beer, and Sergeant Hagenak. The following were appointed: Beer, Bouchier, R. W. Davis, J. L. Davis and Hogenak. Fifty-four men were found qualified as first class gunners and thirty-six as second class gunners.

Every effort has been made to make this a practical rather than a theoretical school. The mine work has been especially noteworthy, the judgment firing having never before been equalled. A miniature man-of-war was scattered in fragments on the first trial from a distance of 3,100 yards. Major General Körner, of the Chilean army, who had officially inspected every prominent military training school of Europe, considers ours without exception the most practical of all. A special appropriation is required to complete the work on the post which has made satisfactory progress. Four new boats are practically completed, and mine work will be begun with them this fall. Four yawls are being supplied to each of twenty-six posts on the Atlantic coast provided with mine equipment. It is recommended that eighteen be provided for the Pacific coast. A radical change in the present system of firing mines is undergoing experiment and trial.

The exhibit of the school at St. Louis has attracted much attention. A large storehouse is needed at the torpedo depot. For four Whitehead torpedoes with equipment, \$55,000 is asked. The need of submarine boats for auxiliary defense and of a boat of the Lake or similar type for experimental work is urged.

An able paper by Major Geo. E. F. Harrison, General Staff, is presented to show the need of a trained personnel to operate the mines and other accessories, and the procurement of the necessary plans which requires \$3,819,420 or half the cost of a single battleship complete. Compared with this, and considering the effect upon the freedom of action of our entire Navy, the cost is insignificant. A storehouse and cable tank for the torpedo depot are urgently needed.

BETWEEN THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP SEA.

Oct. 21, 1904, Mrs. Cornelia T. Jewett, managing editor of The Union Signal, official organ, Nat. W.C.T.U., sent to Col. W. M. Wallace, 15th U.S. Inf., a circular letter asking his opinion as to "the general effect upon the Army of the abolition of the sale of intoxicating liquor in the post exchange." She stated that, "actuated by a sincere desire to secure the latest and most accurate information concerning the workings of the Anti-Canteen law, she was addressing the same inquiry to the commandant of every post in the Army. The replies of Colonel Wallace were as follows:

"1. Discipline. Disastrous. Signed W. M. W. 2. Morals. Demoralizing. Signed W. M. W. 3. Desertions. Increased. Signed W. M. W. 4. Habits of new recruits. Demoralizing. Signed W. M. W."

In further reply Colonel Wallace enclosed the letter which follows, and which explains itself. He added: "If beer is sold at post exchanges, the numerous saloons that are now fixed like barnacles close to this garrison, will be closed for want of patronage. I can control the sale of beer, therefore there will be no drunkenness."

Alexandria County, Va., Sept. 23, 1904.

Col. Wm. M. Wallace, 15th U.S. Cav., Fort Myer, Va.: Colonel: Complaint has been made to me in regard to your circular No. 37, dated Sept. 21, 1904, wherein enlisted men are forbidden to enter the saloons of Mrs. Bachelor, Fred Bachelor and Mr. Dougherty, situated on what is known as the military road in this county. The owners of these saloons at which your order is aimed represent that their vested rights of property are interfered with by the presence in front of their business places of an armed guard from retreat to midnight, thereby frightening away their customers not subject to your military order. They further complain that many of the soldiers who are indebted to them for liquors and cigars and tobacco and borrowed money are prevented

through this order from settling their accounts. They further complain that their places of business have been segregated from other places in the same line of business in the county and in the immediate vicinity of the post and the effect of your order is merely to divert trade from their places to other places in the immediate neighborhood and to work an unjust discrimination against the places named in your order without accomplishing the purpose for which your order was prepared.

Without wishing to discuss the question of your right to prohibit the enlisted men under your command to enter the places named for purposes other than obtaining intoxicating liquors, I respectfully submit that your right to place an armed guard in front of the business houses of the persons named is questionable. These people pay a license to the State, to the county and to the United States, amounting to \$450 a year. Their places of business front on a public road, the jurisdiction over which has never been ceded by the State of Virginia to the United States, though by the act of June 28, 1902, an appropriation was made for the purchase of said roadway without any provision for a request to the Legislature of Virginia for a cession of the jurisdiction of the State. The parties named in your order have complained to the sheriff and to me that the presence of the guard independent of any private injury, amounts to a nuisance and that the parading up and down before their places in such a manner as to interfere with their trade and their vested rights is disorderly conduct on the part of your soldiers and a violation of the penal laws of the State. While I concede the high motives of duty which prompted your order, I have the honor to submit that the authorities of the county are able and willing to enforce law and order in and in front of the places named and will be grateful at all times to the military authorities for the names of persons violating the law in that neighborhood and will carefully investigate all complaints made by officers and their families of disorderly conduct taking place on said road and prosecute the offenders without unnecessary delay.

I have the honor therefore to request that you take away the guard from in front of the places named and the sheriff and I will see that the neighborhood is kept constantly under the observation of officers of the county.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) CRANDAL MACKEY,
Attorney for the Commonwealth.

A true copy. J. A. Ryan, Captain and Adjutant, 15th Cavalry, Adjutant.

This places Colonel Wallace "twixt the devil and the deep sea." The United States insists that his men must not be permitted to indulge their natural desire for conviviality in a reasonable and proper way, and the commonwealth of Virginia demands that they should be granted unlimited license to do so in the way that does them the maximum of injury.

We should be glad if other post commanders who answer Mrs. Jewett's letter would send us copies of their replies. We observe that in the number of the Outlook for Oct. 29 its editor, Rev. Lyman Abbott, one of the most liberal-minded and enlightened of religious editors, has this to say on the subject of the canteen: "Those who have paid any attention to the accumulating testimony of Army officers will not be surprised at the report of Brigadier General Burton, the Inspector General of the Army, that the 'abolition of the canteen leads to sickness, desertion and other crimes, as well as to impaired discipline.' The policy of abolition has now been tried as an experiment for a sufficient length of time to justify a rational judgment as to the results. And the result is that closing the canteen promotes drunkenness and impairs the general moral tone of the Army. It does this by denying to the enlisted soldier the social fellowship which in clubs and beer saloons his civilian fellow-citizens enjoy, and to which he has been accustomed. It denies to him also a liberty which his officers freely exercise. To be thus treated like a boy who is unable to control himself and regulate his own diet irritates him, and it does not lessen the irritation to be told that this is done at the demand of a woman's organization. No full-grown man likes to have the limits of his liberty determined for him by women. Finding his club within the camp closed to him, or his liberties in that club so curtailed that he cares for it as a resort no longer, he seeks social fellowship in the disreputable saloons which cluster about a camp, and in the hangers-on who follow after and feed upon an army. It is not to be wondered at that the result is drunkenness, disorder and general demoralization. Of course those who think that all drinking is a sin will still oppose the canteen on the ground that it is never right to countenance sin, no matter what the consequences of discountenancing it. But those who agree with The Outlook that drinking is not a sin, and that drunkenness is, will agree in opposing a policy which, according to the nearly unanimous testimony of observers, has had the effect to increase drunkenness. In our judgment, the next Congress should re-establish the canteen in the interest of temperance and the general moral welfare of the soldiers in the Regular Army."

A HINT FOR GENERAL GAINES.

Presidio of San Francisco, October 28, 1904.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In reading the letter from the Inspector General of the State of Kentucky to the Honorable The Secretary of War, one appreciates the wisdom and apparent necessity for another feud in the good old Bourbon State. Doubtless Judge Taft has already answered every one of his questions, and yet at least one of your readers feels constrained to testify for the faith that is in him. The sincere confidence in a devil (let us not say too personal a devil), as shown in his letter, is truly touching in this agnostic age. The intimate knowledge, shown by the mention of sets of devils of limited audacity, and the affecting sympathy for his Satanic Majesty himself, both prove the general to be a man of parts.

He says: "It is a mark of infidelity to show want of confidence in God's plan." Now the records of the office of the Inspector General of the State of Kentucky not being available, we may turn to an old, and by far a too rarely used reference, namely, the Holy Bible. Paul states to his beloved Timothy (v. 23), "Drink no longer water, but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake and thine often infirmities." Samuel, the inspired writer, makes the vine reply when offered the sovereignty of all trees (Judges IX. 13), "Should I leave my wine which cheereth God and man?" There are many other favorable references to the temperate use of wine, including the miracle by which its use was sanctioned at the marriage feast, and the advice (Prov. XXXI. 6), "Give strong drink to him that is ready to perish, and wine unto those that be of heavy hearts. Let him drink and forget his poverty and remember his misery no more." It is the abuse—not the use—that is criminal. True

temperance is neither total abstinence nor drunkenness, and intemperance may be shown even in a letter to the Secretary of War. The general denounces "drink, cards and beauty." We drink, we have even belonged to a whist club, and we only, though modestly, fail to confess the last, but we never wrote anything like that letter while sober, and if ever we do it will be from the confines of a domuscivis.

CANTEEN.

SPORTS OF THE FILIPINOS.

Mrs. Annie Pike Smith, wife of Capt. Alfred T. Smith, 12th U.S. Inf., now stationed at Camp Jossman, Iloilo, P.I., in a private letter to a friend in Washington, gives the following interesting account of the native sports of the Filipinos:

"Among the women rope jumping is a pastime. Is this to be wondered at in a country noted for its hemp? They make a game of it. To each woman, including those that turn the rope, is given the name of a flower or tree. The one that acts as leader calls out the new name and the proper one takes her turn. Should the 'flower name' of one of the girls turning be called, then there is a great scramble, while another is taking her place, and she makes her jump. It reminded me of the noisy game called fruit basket which I played in my childhood on the streets in Washington.

"Among the boys—and older men, too—a favorite sport is the tossing of a hollow ball made of bahooca, a species of bamboo. They toss this ball from one to another, never touching it with their hands, but using only the muscles of the back, hips and legs. It is really wonderful how long they can keep it flying back and forth in the air. The youngsters enjoy the regular old game of hopscotch. A plot, oblong in shape, is laid out, with a circle divided into equal spaces. The game is to hop on one foot from one division to the others, at the same time kicking a stone. But cock-fighting reigns supreme. Almost any day you may see a crowd of small muchachos in a circle watching a fight, on which a few pesos have been hazarded. These fights are generally without the gaffs. How the Filipino loves his muneco.

"It has been said that in case of a fire the bird is cared for first; after that the family—often too late. They caress the birds as we should a dear pet dog."

GENERAL WILLIAM FARRAR SMITH.

Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, U.S.A., retired, has published a brief biography of William Farrar Smith, a distinguished major general of Volunteers during the Civil War, who, at the time of his death, Feb. 28, 1903, was a major on the retired list of the Army. Describing General Smith as he saw him, his biographer says of him:

"A man of great purity of character and great singleness of purpose, he took an intense interest in whatever his hand found to do. He felt a deep and abiding concern in all public and professional questions, and was both a tender and affectionate friend and an unrelenting enemy. He was a bold and resolute thinker who indulged in no half way measures. The bolder his plans and the more dangerous his undertakings, the more careful was he in working out the details, and the more attentive was he in supervising their execution. He left nothing to chance, but provided for every possible contingency with infinite care and yet he was a rapid worker. Methodical in his habits, untiring in his application and deliberate in his manner, he was always ready, always on time and nearly always successful.

"In following him through the trials and vicissitudes of his active life it will be seen that he was one of the most interesting personalities of his day. He played a bold and distinguished part in the war for the Union, quite out of proportion to the actual command which fell to his lot. Indeed, it may well be doubted if any other single officer exerted a more potential or beneficial influence than he did upon the plans and operations in which he took part. While he was austere and reserved in manners, he was most highly esteemed by all with whom he served, and received unstinted praise for his suggestions and assistance, and yet strangely enough he became involved in several notable military controversies, which so enlisted his interest and wounded his pride as to materially change his career and cause him great unhappiness, during the later years of his life.

"His manners and movements, while free from every appearance of hurry and excitement, were habitually so well ordered that he was enabled to cover a great deal of ground in a small space of time. Always a close student of the higher branches of his profession, and belonging to an elite corps which at that time had no part in the command of troops, he became a proficient in military organization, administration and logistics, and also in strategy and grand-tactics, as taught in the text books, long before the outbreak of the war for the Union, but it is to be observed that he never claimed to have become especially skilled in minor tactics, or in the daily routine of company or regimental service.

"Direct and vigorous in his methods, and confident of the rectitude of his purposes, he never hesitated to give his views to such as he believed to be entitled to them, without reference to whether they would be well received or not. Loyal and truthful by nature, he always held others to the high standard which he set up for himself. Brought up to a rigid observance of military discipline, it is not to be denied that he was exacting in a high degree, with those over whom he found himself in command. While he never permitted those below him to vary from or to disregard his instructions, it is perhaps true that like most men of talent, he was somewhat impatient of restraint, especially in cases where he felt himself to be abler than his commanding officer, or better informed as to the actual conditions of his work, and yet no man knew better than he when the time for discussion and the exercise of discretion ended and that for obedience and vigorous action began. If at any time later in life he seemed to forget the true rule for his own guidance, it must be inferred that he was sorely tried by the ignorance or incompetency of those above him, or had overestimated their forbearance or friendship for him, routine of company or regimental service."

General Smith, who was known to his friends by the sobriquet of "Baldy," which he acquired at the Military Academy by his early loss of hair, was a man of great ability whose unhappy lack of tact and capacity to adapt himself to the conditions with which he was compelled to deal prevented him from accomplishing what was possible to him. This was shown in his civil as well as in his military career. To be sorely tried by those whose "ignorance and incompetence" is shown by their inability to accept our opinions is an experience common to human nature and of this Gen-

eral Smith's career was a conspicuous illustration. Yet all who knew him will accept General Wilson's characterization as on the whole correct. Incidentally this biography gives its author an opportunity to express his opinions upon some of the military questions growing out of our great war. These are characterized by the wisdom which comes after the event.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Navy collier Caesar was berthed in the new lay-up basin at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Oct. 31, and is the first vessel to enter it. The largest warship afloat can be placed at the very doors of some of the principal repair shops of the yard by means of the new dock. The new basin is 800 feet in length and 180 feet wide, and its wharfage on either side, of 1,600 feet. In addition to this, a large number of smaller craft, torpedo boats, etc., could find ample space, even with four battleships occupying the dock. The total wharfage of the new basin increases the frontage of the yard by one-half, with the addition of 1,600 feet. Creosoted wharves, 200 feet in length, are being built on both sides of the dock from the Port Warden's line. The dredging of the dock is nearly completed.

The anticipated return of the New Orleans to the United States seems to have been deferred, for the last news concerning the vessel was her arrival from Chefoo at Wusung. From all accounts the condition of the ship is good, and were it not for the desire of several of the bureaus to make changes in her hull, battery and machinery it is likely she would remain on the station indefinitely.

At last accounts the San Francisco had sailed from Colombo en route for Aden and her arrival in a home port will occur some time late in November. Extensive overhauling and repairs will be carried out on the San Francisco on her arrival on the Atlantic coast, and it is not probable that the vessel will be ready for another commission until some time next year.

Rear Admiral Manney, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, has received a report of a most unusual accident at the navy yard, Washington, which occurred there October 29. The report is from Comdr. R. L. Davenport, and is to this effect: "I have the honor to report that this afternoon while handling a 100-pound bale of cotton waste in the engine room of the equipment coaling plant, it slipped from the control of the men handling it and falling on the throttle valve started the machinery in motion, which, before it could be stopped, ran the bucket up to the hopper which was damaged, and the bucket falling, carried away the outrigger booms. I am preparing a detail report I shall submit as soon as I get at the facts. In the meantime I have requested the Department of Ordnance and Yards and Docks of this navy yard to commence the repairs on Monday next, and to expedite them to completion so as not to delay the use of the coaling plant." This is one of several accidents which have recently happened to coaling plants, the tower at the plant at Boston having been blown off during a wind storm recently.

The U.S.S. Des Moines and Cleveland sailed from Southampton, England, Nov. 1, to join the flagship Olympia at Gibraltar. The U.S.S. Atlanta and Marietta sailed on Nov. 1 from Buenos Ayres for Rio Janeiro.

There were only three officers of the Navy on board the U.S.S. Colorado during her recent trial trip. They were, Capt. Duncan Kennedy, her commander; Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Sears, executive officer, and Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Scribner in charge of the Engineering Department. Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., has expressed a wish to have the U.S.S. Colorado as his flagship during the winter maneuvers in January, 1905, and she will be hurried into completion.

The U.S.S. Boston was at Magdalena Bay, Mexico, Oct. 20. She accompanies the flagship New York to South America.

The League Island Navy Yard is likely to have plenty of work for some time to come, in the repairs called for by the large fleet of warships now there. The following vessels were at that yard for repairs of greater or less extent: The Massachusetts, Alabama, Denver, Montgomery, Prairie, Miantonomah, Florida, Stringham and Hopkins. Preparations have been begun to fit this formidable fleet for the winter maneuvers of the North Atlantic Squadron, and these vessels are expected to be ready for sea early in December.

Naval Constructors Kunow and Krell, of the German Navy, visited the navy yard, New York, Oct. 31, and were shown the various points of interest. The U.S.S. Mayflower was placed out of commission on Nov. 2, and Comdr. Albert Gleaves, who has been in command, has been ordered to duty at the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

The only official information thus far received by the Navy Department on the recent trial of the cruiser Colorado came on Nov. 2 from Capt. J. H. Dayton, president of the Board of Inspection and Survey, in the following letter: "The board appointed by the Department's order of Oct. 4, 1904, for the preliminary trial of the Colorado has the honor to submit the following preliminary report: The Colorado maintained an average speed, as corrected for tidal currents, of 22.224 knots per hour for four hours over the measured course off Cape Ann, exceeding by .224 of a knot the speed required by the contract for the construction of the vessel. A detailed report will be submitted as soon as the report of the board on the machinery of the Colorado is received."

Rear Admiral H. T. B. Harris, Paymaster General of the Navy, is still preparing the general order providing for the new method of limiting the signing of pay to vouchers for the various bureaus of the Navy practically to one officer. These vouchers will be paid at the Washington Navy Yard and a special officer—Pay Director Stephen Rand—has been ordered to this duty. Because of the time required to send vouchers from the Pacific coast to Washington, the pay officer at Mare Island will pay those on the Pacific coast. With this exception practically all the vouchers are to be paid by Pay Director Rand.

Secretary Morton has approved the chief characteristics for the scout ships Chester, Salem and Birmingham, as proposed by the Board on Construction, and a date will soon be set for the opening of bids. The chief characteristics of these ships are: Length between perpendiculars, 424 feet; breadth, 46 feet 8 inches; draft at full load, 18 feet 3 1/2 inches; depth amidships, 36 feet 5 1/2 inches; displacement, loaded, 4,310 tons; draft on trial, 16 feet 10 inches; displacement on trial, 3,750 tons; speed, 24 knots; battery, twelve 3-inch guns, two 21-inch submerged torpedo tubes. They will carry 3,600 rounds of ammunition for 3-inch guns and eight torpedoes. The estimated weight of battery and full load of ammunition is 140 tons. The length of the machinery

space will be protected by inclined nickel steel deck one and one-half inches thick and vertical steel protective deck two inches thick. There will be at each end a nickel steel bulkhead one inch thick. The steering gear above the water line will have nickel steel protection two inches thick on sides and one inch on top. The scouts will be fitted with four ammunition hoists for the 3-inch guns. Accommodations will be provided for one commanding officer, ten ward room officers, five warrant officers and 365 men. The ships will carry reciprocating engines with about 16,000 horsepower.

Lieut. Reginald K. Belknap, of the Bureau of Navigation, left Washington this week to join the battleship Maine, of which he will become ordnance officer as soon as there is a vacancy in that position. The bureau loses one of its most efficient workers in the detachment of Lieutenant Belknap. He has just completed the revision and proof reading of the new volume of Navy Regulations which is now in the hands of the printer.

Rear Admiral Endicott has made no award as yet for the completion of the Mare Island drydock. All of the bids are considered excessively high and it is not probable that new bids will be asked for.

The King of Italy launched at Castellamare, near Naples, on Oct. 12, the new battleship Vittorio Emanuele III, sister vessel of the Regina Elena, recently set afloat at Livorno. She has twenty-eight Belleville boilers, her length is 132.6 meters and her breadth 22.4 meters; she carries fourteen large and twenty-eight smaller guns; her engines are of 19,000 horsepower. Two other vessels of the same type, to be christened Roma and Napoli respectively, are now under construction.

The French Minister of Marine has placed contracts for the construction of forty-eight torpedo-boats, of which forty-six will be by contract at Nantes, Bordeaux, Havre, and other places, and two in the dockyards. He has also decided to lay down at Toulon two submersible boats, with a displacement of 350 tons on the surface and 480 tons submerged. These will be constructed from the plans of M. Laubeuf. Our proposed additions to the French navy include several scout boats of 1,600 tons each, corresponding to the British type. These vessels will have engines of 3,800 horsepower, intended for a sea speed of 18 knots, with a range of 7,300 miles. These vessels will have four small quick-firers and seven torpedo tubes, of which two will be submerged.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The Military Secretary is advised by cable of the arrival at Manila, P.I., of the transport Sheridan, on Oct. 31.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram from the departure on Nov. 1 from the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for Fort Riley, Kansas, of the 1st Squadron, 9th Cavalry, 9 officers, 252 enlisted men and 1 enlisted man Hospital Corps.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram from St. Louis, Mo., of the departure on Oct. 31 for San Francisco, Cal., of the following troops: Headquarters, band, 1st and 2d Battalions, 21st Inf., 24 officers, 431 enlisted men, two medical officers, from Fort Snelling, Minn. Companies I and M, 21st Inf., 4 officers, 109 enlisted men, one medical officer, from Fort Lincoln, North Dakota. Companies K and L, 21st Inf., 4 officers, 107 enlisted men, from Fort Keogh, Montana.

THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy—Paul Morton.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief; Rear Admiral Chas. D. Sigbee, Commander of Caribbean Squadron, Rear Admiral James H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron, Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander of the Battleship Squadron.

Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE (flagship of Rear Admiral Barker), Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
ALABAMA (flagship of Rear Admiral Davis), Capt. William H. Reeder. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
ILLINOIS, Capt. Royal B. Bradford. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. Capt. John A. Rodgers to command on Nov. 7.
IOWA, Capt. Henry B. Mansfield. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
KENTUCKY, Capt. William J. Barnette. Off Sandy Hook. Send mail to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. Capt. Charles T. Hutchins ordered to command Nov. 17. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Edward D. Taussig. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
MISSOURI, Capt. William S. Cowles. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
SCORPION (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

Caribbean Squadron.

Rear Admiral C. D. Sigbee.

NEWARK (flagship of Rear Admiral Sigbee), Comdr. Clinton K. Curtis. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. Sailed Nov. 3 from Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, for St. Thomas, D.W.I. Send mail to the naval station, San Juan, P.R.
DIXIE, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. At Colon, R. of P. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
DETROIT, Comdr. Bernard O. Scott. Arrived Oct. 30 at the naval station, San Juan, P.R. Address there.
NEWPORT, Comdr. Albert Mertz. Arrived Nov. 1 at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
DENVER, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdock. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
TACOMA, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. Sailed Oct. 30, from the naval station, San Juan, P.R., for the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Coast Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Sands.

TEXAS (flagship of Rear Admiral Sands), Capt. George A. Bicknell. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Attached to Coast Squadron.

In active service under command of Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston.

WHIPPLE (flagboat of Lieut. Comdr. Johnston), Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
HULL, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
STEWART, Lieut. David F. Sellers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
TRUXTUN, Lieut. Walter S. Crosley. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. Joseph H. Rohrbacher. Arrived Nov. 2 at Gibraltar. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
CULGOA (supply vessel), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver. Sailed Oct. 31 from Colon, R. of P., for the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
MARCELLUS (collier), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. George H. Stafford. Arrived Nov. 1 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
STERLING (collier), merchant complement, George McDonald, master. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
LEBANON (collier), merchant complement, F. N. Le Cain, master. At the Coal Depot, Bradford, R.I. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement, R. J. Easton, master. Arrived Nov. 2 at Lambert's Point, Va. Send mail in care of the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement, E. D. P. Nickels, master. Sailed Oct. 26 from the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for the naval station, San Juan, P.R. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

UNITED STATES SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail for squadron in care Postmaster, New York city.

BROOKLYN (flagship of Rear Admiral Chadwick), Capt. John H. Hawley. Arrived Oct. 20 at Puerto Militar, Argentina.
ATLANTA, Comdr. Edward F. Quattrough. Sailed Nov. 3 from Montevideo, Uruguay, for Ilha Grande, Brazil.
CASTINE, Comdr. Edward J. Dorn. Arrived Nov. 3 at Angra, Brazil.
MARIETTA, Comdr. Henry Morrell. Sailed Nov. 3 from Montevideo, Uruguay, for Ilha Grande, Brazil.

UNITED STATES EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral T. F. Jewell, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise noted address care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.
OLYMPIA (flagship of Rear Admiral Jewell), Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby. Sailed Nov. 1 from Gravesend, England, for Gibraltar.
CLEVELAND, Comdr. Wm. H. H. Southerland. Sailed Nov. 1 from Southampton, England, for Gibraltar.
DES MOINES, Comdr. Alexander McCrackin. Sailed Nov. 1 from Southampton, England, for Gibraltar.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief. Address of Squadron is in care of Postmaster, New York city unless otherwise noted.
NEW YORK (flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich), Capt. John J. Hunter. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. Sailed Oct. 29 from San Francisco, Cal., for Magdalena Bay, Mexico. Comdr. Lucien Young ordered to command.
BOSTON, Comdr. John Hubbard. Comdr. Kossuth Niles ordered to command. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Frank H. Holmes. Arrived Nov. 2 at Acapulco, Mexico.
NERO (collier), I. F. Shirliff, master. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
PERRY, Lieut. Frank H. Schofield. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
PAUL JONES, Lieut. Gregory C. Davidson. Arrived Oct. 31 at San Diego, Cal. Send mail to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
WYOMING, Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman. At navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral William M. Folger, commander of Cruiser Squadron, Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, commander of Philippine Squadron. Send mail for fleet in care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

Battleship Squadron.

WISCONSIN (flagship of Rear Admiral Yates Stirling), Capt. Richardson Clover. Sailed Nov. 1 from Amoy, China, for the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
OREGON, Capt. J. P. Merrill. Sailed Nov. 1 from Amoy, China, for the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
MONTEREY, Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Has been ordered out of commission.
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Asher C. Baker. At Woosung, China.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, Lieut. Douglas E. Dismukes. At Macao, China.
EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. John Hood. At Woosung, China.
HELINA, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At Canton, China.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Henry A. Wiley. At Woosung, China.
WILMINGTON, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur W. Dodd. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Grant. At Woosung, China.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.

BAINBRIDGE (flagboat of Lieut. G. W. Williams, commander of flotilla), Lieut. Walter R. Sexton. Arrived Oct. 28 at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
BARRY, Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. Arrived Oct. 28 at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
CHAUNCEY, Lieut. Earl P. Jessop. Arrived Oct. 28 at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DALE, Lieut. Harry E. Yarnell. Arrived Oct. 28 at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DECATUR, Lieut. Dudley W. Knox. Arrived Oct. 28 at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Cruiser Squadron.

Rear Admiral William M. Folger.

NEW ORLEANS (flagship of Rear Admiral Folger), Comdr. Giles B. Harber. At Chefoo, China. Upon arrival of the Baltimore on the Asiatic Station, the New Orleans will be sent to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to go out of commission.
BALTIMORE, Comdr. John B. Briggs. Arrived Nov. 2 at Singapore, S.S. Comdr. Nathan Sargent has been ordered to command.
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. Sailed Nov. 1 from Amoy, China, for the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
RALEIGH, Comdr. William A. Marshall. Arrived Oct. 31 at Chefoo, China.

Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train.

RAINBOW (flagship of Rear Admiral Train), Comdr. John B. Collins. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PAMPANGA, Lieut. Cyrus R. Miller. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PARAGUA, Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. At naval station, Cavite, P.I.
MINDORO, Ensign John G. Church. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
QUIROS, Lieut. Matt. H. Signor. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

AJAX (collier), J. S. Hutchinson, master. Arrived Oct. 31 at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
ALEXANDER (collier), A. E. Gove, master. At the naval station, Guam, L.I.
BRUTUS (collier), E. W. Hendricks, master. At naval station, Cavite, P.I.
GENERAL ALVA (despatch boat), A. M. Whitton, master. Sailed Oct. 29 from Amoy, China, for Hong Kong, China.
JUSTIN (collier), Samuel Hughes, master. At Shanghai, China.
NANSHAN (supply ship), W. D. Prideaux, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
POMPEY (collier), Thomas Adamson, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, Commander-in-Chief. Capt. R. E. Bradford ordered to command on Nov. 8.
MINNEAPOLIS (flagship of Rear Admiral Wise), Capt. Adolph Marx. Sailed Nov. 2 from Gloucester, Mass., for Fortress Monroe, Va. Address there.
HARTFORD, Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
PRAIRIE, Capt. Albion V. Wadhams. Sailed Nov. 2 from Gloucester, Mass., for Fortress Monroe, Va. Address there.
TOPEKA, Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. Arrived Nov. 3 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
YANKEE, Comdr. George W. Mentz. Sailed Nov. 3 from Gloucester, Mass., for Fortress Monroe, Va. Address there.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, ETC.

ACCOMAC (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
ACTIVE (tug). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
AILEEN. Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.
ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ALVARADO. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
APACHE (tug), navy yard, New York. Address there.
ARETHUSA (water boat), W. E. Seecombe, master. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
BUFFALO, Capt. William H. Everett. Sailed Oct. 24 from the Midway Islands for the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
CHICAGO. Navy yard, Boston, Mass., Capt. E. K. Moore. Will be sent to the Pacific Coast for duty as flagship of the Pacific Squadron. Send mail to the Boston Navy Yard.
CHATTANOOGA, Comdr. Alex. Sharp. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard New York. Address there.
CHOCTAW (tug). Arrived Oct. 31 at the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
COAL BARGE NO. 1. At Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Address there.
COLUMBIA, Capt. James M. Miller. Arrived Oct. 28 at Tompkinsville, N.Y. Address there.
DALE. Lent to Maryland Naval Militia. Address Baltimore.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
DOROTHEA. Lent to naval militia of Illinois. Address Chicago.
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
EAGRE. Sailing trainingship, navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.
ELFRIDA. Lent to naval militia of Connecticut. Address New Haven.
FERN. Lent to District of Columbia Naval Militia, Washington, D.C. Address there.
FORTUNE. At San Francisco. Address there.
GLOUCESTER, Lieut. Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the U.S. naval base, Culebra, V.I. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
HAWK. Lent to Ohio Naval Militia. Address Cleveland.
HERCULES (tug). At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
HIST, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Address there.
HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
HUNTRESS. Lent to naval militia of New Jersey. Address Camden.
INCA. Lent to Massachusetts Naval Militia. Address Fall River.
IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At naval station, Honolulu, H.I. Address there.
IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
MARION. Lent to California Naval Militia. Address San Francisco, Cal.
MASSAHOIT (tug), Btsn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West. Address there.
MICHIGAN, Comdr. Charles Laird. At Erie, Pa. Address there.
MOHAWK (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
MODOC (tug). At navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
MONONGAHELA (storeship), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At Guantanamo. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.
NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.
NARKEETA (tug). At navy yard, New York. Address there.
NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. At the naval academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
NEZINSCOT (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
NINA (tug). At New York. Address there.
OHIO, Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. At the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
ONEIDA. Loaned to District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington, D.C.
OSCEOLA (tug), Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
PAWNEE (tug). At New York. Address there.
PENACOOK (tug). At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
PENTUCKET (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
PEORIA, Btsn. Patrick Deery. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
PINTA. Lent to naval militia of California. Address there.
PISCATAQUA, Chief Btsn. Andrew Anderson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
PONTIAC (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
PORTSMOUTH. Lent to New Jersey Naval Militia. Address Hoboken.
POWHATAN (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
PAWTUCKET (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
POTOMAC, Lieut. Austin Kautz. At the naval station, San Juan, P.R. Address there.

PURITAN. Lent to the District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington.

RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ROCKET (tug). Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benzon. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SAN FRANCISCO. Capt. Samuel W. Very. Sailed Oct. 31 from Aden, Arabia, for Port Said, Egypt. Is en route navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to go out of commission. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York.

SEBAGO (tug). At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York.

SATURN (collier). Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

STANDISH (tug). Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SAMOSSET (tug). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

SANDOVAL. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SIOUX (tug). Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SOLACE. Comdr. James H. Bull. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SOTOYOMO (tug). At navy yard, Mare Island. Address there.

STRANGER. Lent to Naval Militia of Louisiana. Address there.

ST. LOUIS. Lent to Pennsylvania Naval Militia. Address Philadelphia.

SYLPH. Lieut. Frank T. Evans. At navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

SYLVIA. Lent to naval militia of Maryland. Address Baltimore.

SANTEE. Comdr. George M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (prison ship). Lieut. Comdr. William Brauner. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

TECUMSEH (tug). Btsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TERROR. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

TRAFFIC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

TRITON (tug). Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS (tug). Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

UNADILLA (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

VIXEN (tender to Amphitrite). Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

WABAN (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WASP. Ensign Rufus S. Manley. At navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

WOMPATUCK. Btsn. Edmund Humphrey. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

YANTIC. Lent to Michigan Naval Militia. Address Detroit.

YANKTON. At the naval training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Edmond B. Underwood. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE. Lieut. Edwin H. De Lany. At the naval base, Culebra, V.I. Send mail to the naval station, San Juan, P.R.

AMPHITRITE. Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. Stationship, naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

FRANKLIN. Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK. Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE. Capt. William T. Burwell. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER. Capt. Francis H. Delano. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN. Capt. Seth C. Ackley. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Will be sent to the naval reservation, Subig Bay, for duty as station ship. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

PENSACOLA. Comdr. C. P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA. Comdr. R. M. Doyle. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington. Address there.

RICHMOND (tender to Franklin). Lieut. Comdr. John G. Quinby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

SUPPLY. Comdr. George L. Dyer. At the naval station, Guam, L.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

WABASH. Capt. Asa Walker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission

ADDER, Gunner James Donald. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

DAVIS, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FARRAGUT. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FOX. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

GRAMPUS. Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine). Gun. Emil Swanson. At naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

LAWRENCE. Lieut. Andre M. Procter. Arrived Oct. 20 at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

MANLY. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

McKEE. At Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

PIKE. Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

PORPOISE. Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PREBLE. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island Navy Yard. Address there.

SHARK. Lieut. Paul B. Dungan. At Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

TALBOT. Ensign Paul Foley. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

WINSLOW. At New Suffolk, Long Island, N.Y. Address there.

Torpedo Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. John P. Marshall, Jr., in command.

At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. Torpedo boats BRICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, THORNTON, GWIN, RODGERS, WILKES, SOMERS, TINGEY, CUSHING, BAILEY, TALBOT, PORTER, SHUBRICK, and submarine MOCCASIN.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Lieut. Comdr. William F. Low, retired. At Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. G. C. Hannus, retired. At New York city. At dock foot of East 24th street.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. George F. W. Holman. At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Address Station D, San Francisco. Sailed from San Francisco for a cruise on Oct. 6. The following is the itinerary: Arrive Panama, Oct. 23; leave Panama for Callao, Nov. 1 or 2; arrive Callao, Nov. 21 or 22; leave Callao, Nov. 29; arrive Acapulco, Mexico, Feb. 17-20, 1905; arrive San Francisco, March 1, 1905.

FISH HAWK. Btsn. James A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

NAVY GAZETTE.

OCT. 28.—Capt. R. R. Ingersoll, relieved from duty as member General Board and continue duties as member of the Naval Examining and Retiring Boards, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Lopez, relieved from duty in command of the submarine torpedo boats at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., and continue other duties.

Ensign S. Woods, report commandant, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for duty in command of the submarine torpedo boats at that station.

Pay Dir. S. Rand, to navy yard, Washington, D.C., Oct. 31, 1904; to Navy Pay Office, Washington, D.C., Nov. 1, 1904, for duty in charge of disbursements on accounts of vouchers.

Passed Asst. Paymr. G. P. Auld, to navy yard, New York, N.Y., Nov. 7, 1904, for duty as assistant to the general forekeeper of that station.

Chief Gun. G. Charrette, commissioned a chief gunner from June 15, 1904.

OCT. 29.—Comdr. F. H. Bailey, commissioned a commander from Oct. 24, 1904.

Lieut. Comdr. G. S. Willits, wait orders three months.

Lieut. W. G. Roper, commissioned a lieutenant from Aug. 24, 1904.

Lieut. F. Martin, commissioned a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy from July 30, 1904.

Passed Asst. Engr. R. Crawford, retired, detached William Cramp and Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., etc., Nov. 1, 1904; to Enterprise as chief engineer and instructor.

Ensign J. P. Murdock, when discharged treatment naval hospital, New York, N.Y., granted one month's sick leave.

Asst. Surg. M. E. Lando, appointed an assistant surgeon in the Navy from Oct. 26, 1904.

Paymr. M. M. Ramsay, when discharged treatment naval hospital, New York, N.Y., to home and granted three months' sick leave.

Asst. Paymr. R. B. Lupton, detached instruction, naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, etc.; to duty as pay officer Amphitrite.

Btsn. W. Jurascka, detached Massachusetts; to home and thirty days' leave.

Act. Btsn. W. E. Amato, detached Hist, naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc.; to Massachusetts.

OCT. 30.—SUNDAY.

OCT. 31.—Capt. W. T. Burwell, to command Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. Comdr. J. P. McGuinness, commissioned a lieutenant commander from Sept. 13, 1904.

Lieut. Comdr. C. S. Stanworth, commissioned a lieutenant commander from Sept. 30, 1904.

Mate P. Mahoney, detached Santee, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to Fish Hawk.

Paymr. Ck. N. A. Garrett, appointed a paymaster's clerk for duty navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

NOV. 1.—Capt. E. H. C. Leutze, detached command Maine, Nov. 15, 1904; to duty as member Board Inspection and Survey, Washington, D.C.

Capt. R. Wainwright, additional duty as member Board Engineers in connection defense of coal depots, Washington, D.C.

Capt. R. R. Ingersoll, detached duty as member board in connection defense of coal depots, Washington, D.C., and continue other duties.

Comdr. F. F. Fletcher, detached duty as inspector ordnance, Naval Torpedo Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., Nov. 10, 1904, and continue other duties.

Lieut. F. Morrison, detached Kearsarge; to home and thirty days' leave; thence to navy yard, New York, N.Y., duty in department of steam engineering.

Lieut. J. L. Sticht, detached duty as inspector of ordnance, Hartford, Conn., etc.; to Detroit.

Lieut. C. W. Cole, detached Kearsarge; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. W. M. Hunt, detached Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc.; two weeks' leave; thence to Alabama.

Lieut. L. A. Bostwick, detached Iowa; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. H. B. Price, detached Lancaster; navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc.; to Iowa.

Ensign C. R. Kear, detached Kearsarge; to Bureau Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Ensign R. Wallace, Jr., detached Kentucky; to Eagle.

Ensign C. S. Vanderbeck, detached Dixie; to Ohio.

Ensign D. Lyons, detached Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc., Nov. 15, 1904; to Asiatic Station, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., about Dec. 1, 1904.

Ensign O. Hill, detached Holland, etc., Nov. 15, 1904; to Asiatic Station, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 1, 1904.

Act. Asst. Surg. G. G. Hart, to Marine Barracks, Dry Tortugas, Fla.

Act. Surg. R. L. Sutton, detached Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., etc., Nov. 26, 1904; to Massachusetts, Nov. 28.

Act. Asst. Surg. C. K. Winn, appointed an acting assistant surgeon in the Navy from Oct. 28, 1904.

Act. Asst. Surg. H. de Valin, appointed an acting assistant surgeon in the Navy from Oct. 28, 1904.

War. Mach. E. B. Thompson, resignation accepted to take effect Nov. 3, 1904.

War. Mach. G. Mellen, to Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., for treatment.

Chief Gun. F. L. Hoagland, orders of Oct. 26, 1904, revoked; to duty in charge of the naval magazine at Fort Mifflin, Pa.

Paymr. Ck. H. Price, appointed Oct. 31, 1904, duty at Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Cable from Commander in Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, Nov. 1, 1904:

Asst. Paymr. D. G. McRitchie, Monadnock; to Frolic.

Asst. Surg. A. J. Geiger, Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan; to home.

NOV. 2.—Capt. U. Sebree, detached duty as member Board of Inspection and Survey, Washington, D.C., etc., Nov. 4, 1904, and report Secretary Commerce and Labor, Washington, D.C., for duty under Lighthouse Board, and duty as naval secretary of the Lighthouse Board, upon the detachment of Captain Hutchins, Nov. 15, 1904.

Capt. C. T. Hutchins, detached duty as naval secretary of the Lighthouse Board, Washington, D.C., etc., Nov. 15, 1904; to command Maine, Nov. 17, 1904.

Lieut. Comdr. W. R. M. Field, to naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., Nov. 30, 1904.

Lieut. Comdr. A. Gleaves, to Narragansett Bay, R.I., Nov. 16, 1904, for duty as inspector of ordnance in charge of naval torpedo station.

Lieut. R. R. Belknap, detached Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Maine.

Lieut. J. F. Hubbard, detached Maine; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. H. Dayton, detached duty on staff of Rear Admiral. Wise on board the Minneapolis, Nov. 8, 1904; to Iowa, Nov. 15, 1904.

Lieut. S. W. McIntyre, detached Iowa, Nov. 15, 1904; to home and wait orders.

Ensign G. D. Johnstone, detached Maine, Nov. 15, 1904; to Missouri.

Ensign F. D. Burns, detached Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc., Nov. 10, 1904; to Kearsarge.

Ensign C. W. Densmore, detached Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc., Nov. 10, 1904; to Illinois.

Ensign W. E. Whitehead, detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., etc., Nov. 10, 1904; to Maine.

Ensign J. F. Daniels, detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc., Nov. 10, 1904; to Alabama.

Ensign F. Rorschach, detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc., Nov. 10, 1904; to Kentucky.

NOV. 3.—Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, placed on the retired list from Nov. 8.

Naval Constr. F. B. Zahm, detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 28; to Bureau of Construction and Repairs, Navy Department.

Naval Constr. H. A. Evans, detached navy yard, Norfolk, Nov. 15, to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for duty as head of Department of Construction and Repairs of that yard, upon detachment of Naval Constructor Zahm.

Naval Constr. L. A. Adams, detached Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Nov. 15; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty in Department of Construction and Repairs, that yard.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

OCT. 29, 1904.—Major James E. Mahoney, upon being relieved by Capt. Alexander S. Williams on Nov. 15, 1904, detached from command of U.S. Marine Battalion, Camp Heywood, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.

Capt. William H. Clifford, orders Oct. 14 and 28, 1904, revoked; proceed without delay to navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., for duty in command of marine guard, U.S.S. Columbia, vice Lieut. Louis G. Miller, detached.

Major Louis J. Magill, assistant adjutant and inspector, U.S.M.C., granted leave from Oct. 31 to Nov. 14, both inclusive.

Capt. Newt H. Hall, will proceed to New Orleans, La., reporting on Nov. 8, 1904, for duty in command of marine barracks there, vice Capt. Julius S. Turrill, detached.

Capt. Randolph C. Berkeley, upon being relieved by Capt. Julius H. Turrill, detached from duty in command of marine barracks, navy yard, Charleston, S.C., will proceed home immediately.

Second Lieut. Louis G. Miller, upon being relieved by Capt. William H. Clifford, detached from U.S.S. Columbia; will report to Commander-in-Chief, U.S. North Atlantic Fleet, for duty with guard of U.S.S. Illinois.

Second Lieut. Edward Sears Yates, upon the reporting of 2d Lieut. Louis G. Miller, detached from U.S.S. Illinois, will proceed to Annapolis, Md., for instruction at the U.S. Marine Barracks and School of Application at that place.

Capt. Julius H. Turrill, upon being relieved by Capt. Newt H. Hall, detached from duty in command of marine barracks, navy yard, New Orleans, La.; will proceed to Charleston, S.C., reporting to the commandant of the navy yard at that place for duty in command of marine barracks, vice Capt. Randolph C. Berkeley, detached.

NOV. 1.—1st Lieut. Thomas H. Brown, granted leave for one month from and including Nov. 1, 1904.

NOV. 2.—Major Charles G. Long, granted leave for two weeks from and including Nov. 26, 1904.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

The following orders of the Revenue Cutter Service have been issued.

OCT. 28.—The Cutter Forward is ordered to return to Key West, Fla., and resume regular duties there.

Capt. F. H. Newcomb is granted ten days' leave.

Second Asst. Engr. H. M. Hepburn is granted fifteen days' leave.

OCT. 29.—Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth is ordered to command the Algonquin.

Capt. Howard Emery is detached from the Algonquin, and ordered to his home and placed on waiting orders.

Second Asst. Engr. C. J. Curtis is ordered to the Windom.

NOV. 1.—Chief Engr. J. Q. Walton is ordered to Baltimore, Md., on official business.

Second Asst. Engr. G. L. Kohler is ordered to Baltimore, Md., on official business.

NOV. 2.—Chief Engr. C. F. Nash is ordered to report to the medical board at Chelsea, Mass., for physical examination.

Surg. W. E. Handy is granted three days' leave.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. Howard Emery. Boston, Mass.

ARCATA—Lieut. H. G. Hamlet. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. O. D. Myrick. San Francisco, Cal.

BOUTWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland. At Newbern, N.C.

CALUMET—At New York, N.Y.

CHASE (practice ship). Capt. W. E. Reynolds. At South Baltimore, Md.

COLFAX—Capt. John C. Moore. At Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—Capt. J. B. Butt. At Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—Preparing for cruise in Porto Rican waters.

FESSENDEN—Baltimore, Md., for repairs.

FORWARD—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. At Key West, Fla.

GALVESTON—At Philadelphia, Pa., repairing.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell. At San Francisco, Cal.

GRANT—Capt. D. F. Tozier. At Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM—Capt. T. D. Walker. At New London, Conn.

GUTHRIE—Capt. T. W. Lay, retired. At Baltimore, Md.

HAMILTON—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Port Tampa, Fla.

HARTLEY—At San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—At New York, N.Y.

McCULLOCH—Capt. H. B. Rogers. On Bering Sea cruise.

MACKINAC—Capt. J. F. Wild. At New York.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. L. Sill. At New York, N.Y.

MANNING—Capt. C. C. Fengar. San Diego, Cal.

MOHAWK—Capt. W. G. Ross. At New York, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. A. B. Davis, retired. At Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. W. H. Cushing. Philadelphia, Pa.

PERRY—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. At Astoria, Oreg.

RUSH—Capt. W. F. Kilgore. At Juneau, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Capt. D. P. Foley. Wilmington, N.C.

SLOOP SPERRY—1st Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte. At Patchogue, N.Y.

THETIS—Capt. O. C. Hamlet. At San Francisco, Cal.

TUSCARORA—Capt. D. A. Hall. At Milwaukee, Wis.

WASHINGTON—Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired. At Philadelphia, Pa.

WINDOM—Capt. G. E. McConnell. At Baltimore, Md.

WINNISIMMET—1st Lieut. J. M. Moore. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. E. C. Chaytor. At Shieldsboro, Miss.

WOODBURY—Capt. H. B. West. At Portland, Me.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS, PACIFIC COAST.

From San Francisco, Cal.

Doric, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Nov. 5.

Sierra, Honolulu and Sydney, N.S.W., Nov. 10.

Siberia, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Nov. 17.

Coptic, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Nov. 23.

Sonoma, Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, N.S.W., Dec. 1.

Korea, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Dec. 10.

Gaelic, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Dec. 21.

From Vancouver, B.C.

Mlowera, Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney, N.S.W., Nov. 11.

Athenian, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Nov. 14.

Empress of China, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Nov. 28.

Moana, Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney, N.S.W., Dec. 8.

Tartar, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Dec. 12.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 1, 1904.

Preparation for the fencing season has begun at the Naval Academy. There are about twenty men in the regular fencing squad who are candidates for the team this year, and a number of others who are taking their first lessons. Several of the new fourth classmen are said to have some ability as fencers. The middies are under Prof. A. J. Corbesier, swordmaster. The prospects are bright for a first-class team this year. Some new equipment has been received in the way of foils, gloves and other paraphernalia. The new foils are of the improved French style. Midshipman Raymond P. R. Neulson, of New York, first class, is captain of the team, but will only act as such until his successor is elected, as he will be graduated in February. Midshipman Lloyd Townsend, the manager, has written to Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, University of Pennsylvania and several fencing clubs asking for matches to be held at the Naval Academy. The middies will, as usual, send a team to the annual inter-collegiate tournament at New York.

Rear Admiral Field, U.S.N., retired, has arrived at the Naval Academy where he will act as president of the commission appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to determine the cost of making changes in the present plans for the Naval Academy, and particularly in the midshipmen quarters.

All midshipmen will in the future be required to send in to the hop committee the names and addresses of the young women whom they wish to bring to the hops, and the committee will pass upon the question whether they will be allowed to attend or not.

Workmen engaged in digging the foundation for the extension of the midshipmen quarters have found an ancient graveyard, which lies directly in front of the quarters, near the old shore line of the academy, and the graves are below tide water. About dozen skulls appear in the fifty-foot trench that has been dug. One was almost perfect, and while most of the remains were detached bones, in one coffin nearly a complete skeleton was found. In one coffin two copper cents were discovered, one bearing the date of 1816 and the other 1817. The graves are probably those of soldiers who had been attached to Fort Severn, built in 1808, and turned over to the Navy Department for the Naval Academy in 1845. This supposition is strengthened by the discovery amongst the remains of a dozen brass buttons of the United States Army.

To-day (Nov. 1) is the last day that application may be made for tickets to the Army and Navy football game to be played in Philadelphia Nov. 26. Altogether there have been 1,500 requests made to the Athletic Association at the academy, of which there have been 1,300 placed on file. The distribution of the tickets will begin about Nov. 15. Owing to the large increase in the number of midshipmen there will not be so many tickets as heretofore. The usual number had been allowed to the midshipmen and those left over after the institutions have been supplied will be sold by the University of Pennsylvania and the proceeds given to the orphans and widows of both branches of the Service.

The Navy's defeat on Saturday by Swarthmore College, by a score of 11 to 0, was a sad blow to the team that had defeated Princeton. However, it is possible that the defeat will contribute towards a better showing against West Point at the end of the season by pointing out the faults of the local players and preventing anything like swelled heads. The team was decidedly outplayed by Swarthmore at every point. However, the Navy line, last year the weak point, was still in good shape. The disorganization in the back field, due to the constant changes necessitated by injuries to players and other causes was the primary cause of the Navy's reversal in form. On Saturday next the Navy will play Pennsylvania State, another strong college team of about the same playing ability as Swarthmore, and every effort will be made to win the game.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Oct. 31, 1904.

In comparison with the interest attaching to the Harvard and Yale games, that felt in the contest with Williams was presumably slight. Yet the grand stand was packed, and the seats on the opposite side as well, when the teams lined up on Saturday afternoon. The weather was delightful. The game was considered very satisfactory, the bulletin says, in that it showed that the eleven had not materially suffered from the hard games with Harvard and Yale. Many substitutes were played for the experience to be desired. No one was injured, and it is hoped that the cadets will enter the Princeton game in the very best condition.

The score was West Point 16, Williams 0. Officials: Mr. Redington, umpire; Mr. Vail, referee; Dr. Seixas, linesman. Twenty-five and twenty-minute halves. The West Point line-up was: Hammond, T. W., left end; Doe, left tackle; Erwin, left guard; Tipton, center; Seagrave, right guard; Mettler, right tackle; Gillespie, right end; Garey, quarterback; Hill, right half back; Hanson, left half back; Torney, full back.

Williams, having won the toss chose the south goal, and Doe for West Point kicked off at 3:05 to the visitors' five-yard line, the runner making fifteen yards. On a fake kick Williams's left half back went round Gillespie's end for twenty yards, and the right half in the next play circled Hammond's end for ten more. A fumble on the middle line, however, lost the ball. Doe falling on it on the Army's fifty-yard mark. From this point the cadets worked it to within two yards of a touchdown, tearing great holes in Williams's line, but lost it on a fumble. Williams punted it out of danger, Garey making the catch on the forty-yard line. Hanlon was thrown for no gain, but Doe in the next scrimmage came through a hole between left tackle and guard and scored the coveted five points at 3:24. Goal was not kicked, Army 5, Williams 0.

Williams's right half caught the kick-off on the five-yard line, and he was downed on the seventeen-yard mark. No gain in three tries compelled Williams to punt, and Torney catching the ball on the run was thrown on the thirty-seven-yard line. The visitors were unable to stop West Point's tandem formation, and Doe was shoved over the line for the second touchdown. He kicked a goal and made the figures: Army 11, Williams 0. Doe's kick-off landed on Williams's ten-yard line and the runner made fourteen yards. A quarterback run netted six yards, and the Army team stopped them in the following plays. Williams punted to Torney on West Point's forty-five-yard line. He dropped the ball and it bounded back to the thirty-five-yard mark, where he fell on it. West Point held during the play and as a penalty it was Williams's ball, first down on the thirty-five-yard line. They did not retain possession of it long, as they fumbled on the thirty-yard line and it went to the Cadets. The home team rushed it along to the visitors' forty-yard line, where West Point was penalized for off side and Torney punted to the twenty-yard mark. Mettler threw the runner for no gain. Four yards to go on the third down and Williams punted to Garey at midfield. He muffed and Torney gathered it up on the bound being run outside on Williams's forty-five-yard mark. Again the cadets opened up big holes in their opponents' line and advanced the ball to the five-yard mark, from which point Hill made the third and final touchdown of the game at 4 o'clock. Doe missed goal. West Point 16, Williams 0. Prince went in place of Hill. Williams kicked off to Prince on the fifteen-yard line and behind fine interference he ran thirty-five yards. Prince in four plays made fifty yards, and time was

called at 4:08 with the ball on Williams's ten-yard line.

In the second half five substitutes were on the Army team; Westover at quarterback; Christy, right tackle; Weeks, left guard; Rockwell, left end and Watkins, full back. Williams kicked off to Watkins on the five-yard line, and he was downed on the thirty-yard mark. On the second down Prince punted to West Point's fifty-four-yard line, where Williams's full back made a fair catch. In the first line-up Williams went through center for ten yards, but were forced to punt on the third down. Tipton blocked the kick, but Williams recovered the ball on the fifty-yard line. Another punt was more successful, and the ball went to Prince on the ten-yard mark; he ran out of bound on the twenty-six-yard line. Hanlon fumbled on the thirty-seven-yard line, and Williams secured the ball. They advanced it to the twenty-five-yard line, but West Point stopped them here and they formed for a try at a field goal. The pass was bad, the ball going over the full back's head, and it was West Point's ball on the forty-yard line. The game from this time on resolved itself into a kicking match, with both sides about evenly matched, and neither being able to score. Toward the end of the half Wilhelm was substituted for Gillespie and Smith for Hanlon. When time was called at 4:55 the ball was in West Point's possession on Williams's seventeen-yard line. Score Army 16, Williams 0.

The game with Princeton is anticipated with great interest as the last of the big games to be played at West Point.

Scores of other games played on Saturday: Pennsylvania 11, Harvard 0; Yale 24, Columbia 0; Princeton 18, Cornell 0; Dartmouth 23, Wesleyan 0; Swarthmore 9, Annapolis 0; Indiana 14, Virginia 0; Dickinson 6, Lehigh 0; New York University 53, R. P. 1, 0; Union 35, Rutgers 0.

On Sunday morning the Rev. Dr. Mottet, rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York city, preached the sermon at the services in Cullum Hall.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Oct. 31, 1904.

The reception and ball given on Friday evening, Oct. 28, by the officers and ladies of the old garrison to the officers and ladies who have arrived since September 1, was a most brilliant and enjoyable affair. Owing to the departure of the 6th Infantry band for St. Louis the affair was hastened, and although the committee had short notice, the hall was beautifully decorated and the supper all that could be desired. The guests were received from 9 until 9:30 o'clock by General Bell, Mrs. Duncan, Col. and Mrs. Hoff, Col. and Mrs. Leach, Col. and Mrs. Loughborough, Captain Craig and Mrs. Bell, Capt. and Mrs. Straub, Lieut. F. W. Mears, presented the guests. The 6th Infantry orchestra rendered several selections during the reception.

At 12:30 o'clock supper was served in the large dining room on the first floor, everyone being seated at beautifully decorated tables. The committee received many congratulations on the menu and the service which was exceptionally prompt and well rendered. During the dancing punch and lemonade were served on the stage which was furnished with comfortable chairs and turkish rugs, the footlights being banked with palms and ferns. One corner was devoted to cigarettes and cigars. The "old garrison" turned out en masse to welcome the newcomers, amongst whom were Major and Mrs. Swift, Major and Mrs. Erwin, Miss Erwin, Capt. and Mrs. Sievert, Lieut. and Mrs. Coleman, Capt. and Mrs. White, Lieut. and Mrs. Sterritt, Lieutenants Cole, Gibbins, Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell, Capt. and Mrs. Ely, Lieut. and Mrs. Brees, Lieut. and Mrs. Bracken, Lieut. and Mrs. Waldron, Lieut. and Mrs. Haight, Capt. and Mrs. Booth, Capt. and Mrs. Holbrook, Lieut. and Mrs. Ervington, Lieut. and Mrs. Farmer, Lieut. and Mrs. McCullough, Lieut. and Mrs. Crimmins, Lieut. and Mrs. Morton, Captains Baldwin, Heidt, King, Connor, Ferguson, Lieutenants Brees, Harris, Watkins, Heintzelman, Lee, Warfield, Purviance, Telford, Ryan, Trott, Fitch, Swift, Lewis, Joyce, Mills and Fulmer.

Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Ryan entertained at cards on Saturday evening in honor of their sister, Miss Torney. Miss Field and Miss Edith Burbank cut for first prize, Miss Field winning. Miss Stone, Miss Taylor and Miss Erwin cut for second prize, Miss Stone winning. The gentlemen's prizes were won by Lieutenant Williams and Earle.

Miss Fields, from Kentucky, is the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Bell. Miss Allison, who has been the guest of Major and Mrs. Boughton, left to-day for her home in St. Louis. The 6th Infantry band left Sunday for St. Louis, where they will play at the fair during the month of November. They will be missed very much here.

Lieut. and Mrs. George R. Armstrong entertained at an informal supper on Sunday evening. On last Saturday evening there was an officers' meeting in Pope Hall for the purpose of organizing a hop association. The following officers were appointed a committee for the year: Major Omar Bundy, 6th Inf.; Major J. B. Erwin, 9th Cav.; Capt. H. C. Schumm, Art. Corps; Capt. P. C. Hains, Art. Corps; Capt. William Mitchell, Signal Corps; Capt. P. F. Straub, Med. Dept.; Lieut. A. Williams, Engrs. Captains Naylor, Ely, Sayre and Connor represent the Staff College and the Infantry and Cavalry School. Capt. M. F. Davis, Capt. B. W. Atkinson and Capt. W. L. Simpson were elected ex-officio members.

Brig. Gen. George H. Burton, I.G., and Col. A. L. Wagner, Gen. Staff, are here to-day, and this morning they reviewed the entire garrison on the Cavalry drill grounds. Gen. and Mrs. Bell gave a reception from 12 until 1 o'clock to meet General Burton and Colonel Wagner.

A number of post people attended the matinee in Kansas City last Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. B. A. Poore and family left last Friday for New York, where they will remain about a month.

FORT NIORARA.

Fort Niobrara, Neb., Oct. 29, 1904.

Col. and Mrs. Hoyt entertained at dinner Oct. 22. Their guests were Mrs. Bush, Mrs. Brandt, Colonel Burns and Lieutenant Brandt.

Captain Lyons is away on leave. He has joined Mrs. Lyons, who is visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. Devoil, of Kansas City.

Wednesday evening a comedy was given before the hop. It was entitled, "Second Thoughts." Those in the cast were: The Hon. Helen Clivedon, Mrs. Johnson; Mrs. McSharon, Miss Brown; Sir Herbert Meroyn, Lieutenant Hay. Scene: A garden at the country house of Lord Chilton. Mrs. McSharon, a widow, is ambitious and desires to become Lady Meroyn. Sir Herbert, who is financially embarrassed, tries to make up his mind to marry Mrs. McSharon, who has some money, but in the end his love for the Hon. Helen conquers and he asks her to marry him. It was prettily staged and cleverly acted. Much praise is due to all, especially Mrs. Hoyt, who managed the play.

Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Harrison, mother and sister of Mrs. Johnson, are here for a visit.

On Thursday morning the officers of the 1st Battery played those of the 3d a game of football. Captain O'Neill is suffering from the game; he hurt his knee quite badly. Thursday afternoon the officers' baseball team played the Co. B team. Parade cut the game short, but the score was 11-0 in favor of the soldiers.

There is quite a lot of chicken-pox and some measles here. During a frolic with his father, Captain Macklin, little Jimmie got his arm broken. He is recovering as fast as possible. Mrs. Nearing, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Macklin, left Friday morning for her home in Kansas City.

REPORTS ON PENNSYLVANIA N.G.

In G.O. 31, Oct. 20, Adjutant General Stewart of Pennsylvania publishes interesting reports from Col. James Regan, 9th U.S. Inf., Major H. P. Birmingham, surgeon, U.S.A., and Inspector General F. G. Sweeney, N.G.P., on the annual encampment of the National Guard during the season of 1904, at Gettysburg, Pa.

General Stewart, in issuing the order, among other things says:

"The reports are most commendatory and reflect great credit upon the citizens who compose the military institution of the State, and whose devotion to duty has rendered the State conspicuous in the efficiency of the National Guard. * * * The criticisms are timely and pertinent, and it is to be hoped that no effort will be spared to still further increase the efficiency of the National Guard of the State."

Colonel Regan in his report states that an entire division is too large a field for one officer to cover, and recommends that in future three officers be detailed. He found as a rule, that the officers are well informed theoretically on points of tactics, but where they fail, he says, is principally in their practical execution.

"The whole atmosphere of the camp," says Colonel Regan, "is rife with inspections, and in importance they seem to be paramount to all other duties." The colonel then describes how the week is taken up with drills and ceremonies, and says: "This system with two formal reviews of the entire division by the way, presented an imposing military spectacle upon the gently undulating ground over which Pickett made his famous charge. Each of these ceremonies takes hours to execute including the preparatory stage; it can, therefore, readily be imagined that much valuable time is lost which might be advantageously employed in systematic rudimentary and practical instructions in drills, advances and rear guards, outposts, or the minor operations of war."

"When we take into account the situation of the Guard scattered as they are, except in a few cases, a company here and a company there, it is surprising to me that they pass through the ordeal (a rigid one) to which they are subjected. Just imagine for a minute how it is possible for any troops, even the best trained, to do what is expected of this Guard. After the rigid inspection previously referred to is passed, each regiment is turned over to an inspector to be taken through the close order formations of the regiment, and this, recollect, after two days in camp. Second. To an inspector for extended order formation by regiment. Third. To an inspector for outposts, advance and rear guards, different inspectors being assigned for each line of work. There is, also, another inspector to notice their faults at ceremonies. I do not hesitate to say that this system is unsound and cannot accomplish any lasting good. It is a par with erecting a magnificent structure on an indifferently foundation. The officers of the Guard see the absurdity of it all and are outspoken against it."

Other extracts from Colonel Regan's report are as follows: "The concerts, guard-mountings and parades in the evening are not objectionable as the men must have some relaxation. I would, therefore, strongly recommend and urge that the inspections, if they must be made in the camps, be made by companies and at such time as not to interfere with the progressive instruction of the Guard under such an excellent opportunity as the camp, in which the time should be devoted largely to company extended order to prepare later for the battalion and regimental extended order, the latter to take place during the last days of the encampment, just before any problems in combat formations and minor operations of war. Second. To battalion and regimental close order formations. The encampment might properly terminate with a division review to the Governor or the division commander. This might even be accomplished within the time now allotted to the encampment. The time, however, is too short. Many officers expressed regret at quitting camp."

Colonel Regan also deals extensively with report books and the subject of forms and states that while they do not strictly accord with the Army forms or system they seem to meet admirably the present requirements of their service within the State and for the State.

Colonel Regan commenting upon the division camp again among other things says:

"As far as I could see and inspect the entraining was up to the requirements of 'Troops in Campaign,' and while the cars were not marked with chalk on the steps of each coach, and on the side of each freight or stock car, to indicate company, etc., everything was done promptly and in an orderly way without confusion, the only delay being on the part of the railroad employees in not having the doors open and the cars lighted."

"The division was camped on part of the Gettysburg battle ground and the encampment was in strict military order, ready at any moment to form in order of battle or march."

"I would recommend that the Guard be furnished with shelter tents to be prepared, rolled and carried as in the Regular Army, and their present knap-sack and roll done away with."

"The area covered by the camp was close to 700 acres. Certainly all this ground should be owned by the State, and I understand negotiations to this end were pending."

"The only Regular troops in camp was Troop F of the 15th Cavalry. I was forcibly impressed during my stay in camp with the idea that it would be an excellent thing if the Regular troops in National Guard camps, as an object lesson to the Guards were required strictly to perform all their duties as they do in their own camps and garrisons. The drills and ceremonies to take place at such hours as the Guard can look on."

Colonel Regan found the sewage and water system in camp satisfactory. The ration forms of the Army should be used in drawing supplies as a means of education for more serious affairs. The kitchens were clean and up to date, and the Guards' equipment could not be excelled in readiness for the field.

The errors in camp work were mainly due to the Guards' not being well grounded in the School of the Soldier. There is too much familiarity between officers and men, the Manual of Arms is poorly done, and the squad movement should be carefully taught. The drills of the several brigades, Colonel Regan states, were carried through with marked efficiency, as were also regimental drills. There was too much talking between officers and men during drills, and there were no practice marches or field exercises in the sense they are understood in the Army, the colonel states.

In grand guard or outpost duties sentinels and non-coms. showed a very limited knowledge. The reviews of the division were imposing spectacles, and parades and guard mountings were generally well done.

Colonel Regan states that if such a thing were possible, it would be better to advance officers from the line to positions on the staff of the Governor than to make political appointments as at present. The officers of the Guard, as a whole, impressed Colonel Regan very favorably, although many of them he says were young and inexperienced.

"The spirit that induces the young men to enlist in the Guard," says Colonel Regan, "is worthy of the greatest praise, and it is surprising under adverse circumstances, that so many enlist, because the State has failed to furnish them with proper armories."

In concluding his report Colonel Regan says: "The National Guard of Pennsylvania is a fine, earnest body of citizen soldiers and one of which not only the State, but the Nation should be proud. The major general commanding, the Governor, the adjutant general and the inspector general of the State evinced the greatest interest in everything pertaining to the Guard. If the nation could call out this division just as it is to-day, it would give an excellent account of itself, as it has in several serious affairs in recent years. Every time I saw the division formed or forming it was a marvel to me how so many citizens could be brought together from multi-

tudinous callings and from every town and city in the State and maneuvered with such precision and order. Every credit is due the citizens of the Guard for the sacrifice the soldier does. Even in times of peace he is called out to repel mob violence and to maintain law and order. Pennsylvania had its lesson in 1877, and the excellent order of the Guard to-day shows that they have profited thereby."

Major H. P. Birmingham, surgeon, U.S.A., in his report says: "The general police of the camp for the week was very good and in several regiments it was uniformly excellent, showing an attention to detail on the part of the regimental commanders and their subordinates which was highly commendable. Some of the regiments from the oil region brought with them from their home stations, crude petroleum for use in their sinks. The sinks, as a rule, were well looked after."

The kitchen police for the most part was very satisfactory and there were no complaints or criticisms in regard to the quantity, quality, cooking and serving of the ration. Major Birmingham decries the issues of beer to company messes. Each company had a shower bath. He says: "In the matter of Hospital Corps drill and the application of first aid, while many of the detachments showed a commendable degree of efficiency, some of them were quite ignorant of the essentials of first aid in particular, and had evidently never received proper instruction. I was most favorably impressed with the general intelligence and good physique of the entire medical personnel as well as by the attention to duty and zeal displayed throughout the encampment. We shall refer to the report of Inspector General Sweeney another week."

GENERAL GRANT REVIEWS THE 47TH.

Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., accompanied by Col. H. O. S. Heistand, A.G.; Col. F. A. Smith, 8th Inf.; Major E. M. Weaver, I.G.; Major Albert Todd, A.A.G., and Capt. Delamere Skerrett, Art. Corps, U.S.A., reviewed the 47th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., in command of Brevet Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, in its armory in Brooklyn on the evening of Nov. 1, and received an enthusiastic welcome.

When the Drill Regulations were adopted in 1891, the 47th was the first regiment to hold a review in accordance with them, and it is also the first regiment to give a review under the present revised regulations, and naturally great interest was manifest in the event. Within only three weeks of previous drill in the new regulations, it was generally considered a somewhat rash undertaking, but the 47th nevertheless acquitted itself in a highly creditable manner.

The regiment was promptly equalized by Adjutant Barnes into eight companies of twenty files each, divided into two battalions. Capt. E. E. Jannicky commanded the first battalion, and Major T. E. Jackson, the second. Gen. J. G. Eddy, in the formation of the regiment, took advantage of Par. 456, and made a formation to suit himself, although in departing from the rules of the book, nothing was gained, to the advantage of the ceremony, and the ground certainly permitted the prescribed formation.

The regiment was formed with each battalion in line, one behind the other. Only the Major and staff of the front battalion was visible, the other battalion being entirely hidden, and during the standing review General Grant only saw the front of the 1st Battalion and the back of the second. The dressings were slow, and it was observed that the men in marking time generally used the "mark time" of the old tactics, instead of the energetic raising of the feet alternately four inches from the ground as the new drill book prescribes. While at attention the men were very steady, and the manual during the evening was excellent. In the passage all the companies went by in commendable shape, the new "eyes right" being generally observed, and the distances between the front and rear ranks of forty inches being properly kept, as were also intervals and distances generally. The new rule of marching in review with arms at a right shoulder, is not an improvement on the old "port arms." General Grant acknowledged the salute of all company commanders.

In evening parade, which followed the review, each company paraded with its own strength, and Major T. E. Jackson succeeded Captain Jannicky in command of the 1st Battalion. The formation was in line, and companies were slow in dressing. Company commanders in this ceremony under the present Drill Regulations reported to the battalion adjutant, whereas in the old, the 1st sergeants made the reports. The regimental adjutant also acknowledged the salutes of the battalion adjutants in reporting, which he did not have to do under the old Drill Regulations, but which under the Army Regulations, he should have done. The new change was made to conform to the Army Regulations at the suggestion of the Army and Navy Journal.

When the officers formed in line and marched forward and saluted the C.O., instead of breaking up their formation, and gathering "all around the mulberry bush" as in the old drill, remained in place and then executed about face, marched back, and resumed their posts marching in review with the regiment. Co. A made a particularly fine showing parading forty files. Companies K and A also made an exceptional showing. It was noticed that during the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner," at "retreat," the sentry on the right of the reviewing stand continued marching his post instead of "presenting arms" with the regiment.

By someone's blunder it was also noticed that Gen. James McLeer was relegated to a back seat on the left of the reviewing stand, instead of a seat in the front on the right, which could have been easily reserved.

General Grant and special guests were afterwards entertained in the armory, and there was enjoyable dancing until a late hour. Among the many present were General McLeer, General Frothingham, Major Byrne, Surgeon Jarrett, Major Wells, the N.G.N.Y. The regimental band before the military ceremonies gave an enjoyable concert, and the music it rendered during the review was highly praised.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

Major C. B. Hoppin, 15th Cav., U.S.A., relative to the work of the provisional troop from Squadron A, of New York, in the Virginia maneuvers says: "It did its work in a manner most satisfactory to me. The officers, Captain Badgley and Lieutenants Smith and Wright, were active, energetic, and thoroughly efficient, while the men of the troop did first-class work all through. I believe they have all profited by the experience and they certainly rendered good service."

Brig. Gen. T. J. Wint, U.S.A., says of the 74th New York regiment in the Virginia maneuvers: Their conduct and discipline were exceptionally good, and both officers and men performed their duties in camp and in the field in an excellent manner, and endured the long and dusty marches well and cheerfully. The regiment rendered excellent service."

The 2d Regiment of Separate Companies of New York, is praised for its work in the Virginia maneuvers by Col. James Regan, 9th U.S. Inf., who says: "The condition of the regiment was very good. The men were prompt in making camp, tents being quickly and neatly aligned. In one or two cases the tent pitching could not be excelled by Regulars. The work assigned to this regiment tested its mettle to the fullest extent, and nobly did they sustain themselves. Their work would have been a credit to seasoned troops."

After holding the "Butt trophy" for Creedmoor shooting, for some fifteen years, Co. B, 12th N.Y., Captain Burr, has at last lowered its colors to Co. G, Captain Benard, who has fairly won the trophy by superior shooting. Co. G has qualified ninety-eight marksmen. Of these eight are distinguished experts, sixteen are experts,

and twenty-six are sharpshooters. Sergt. F. F. Berger, of Co. K, Captain Power, has qualified from marksman to distinguished expert on his first string of shots, which is a rare good record, and it is thought he is the only man in the State to win the distinction under these conditions.

The fall athletic games of the 22d N.Y., will be held at the armory, Broadway and Sixty-eighth street, New York city, on Monday evening, Nov. 21, at 8 o'clock. The events open to members of the regiment are the following: 70-yards dash, 70-yards 3-legged race, 90-yard sack, race, 220-yards hurdle race, 440-yards dash, 880-yards run, one mile run, one mile bicycle race, two mile bicycle race, all handicaps; O'Brien trophy relay race, teams five men, 12-lb. shot put, handicap, and 440-yard dash, novice. There is a tug-of-war, four men and substitute open to M.A.L. and a one mile relay race, teams of five men and substitute, open to the Church League. The entries close Nov. 11, 1904, at the armory. Valuable prizes will be given to first, second and third in each event. There will be dancing after the games.

Athletic games, open to all amateurs, A.A.U. rules, will be held by the 12th N.Y., at its armory on Saturday night, Dec. 3. The open events are as follows: 60 yards, 220 yards, 880 yards and one and a half mile run, all handicaps, 600 yards novice, two mile bicycle handicap, inter club relay race (one mile handicap, teams of four men). The prizes will be of exceptional value, and guaranteed. A handsome banner will be given to the club scoring the largest number of points in open events. A handsome banner will be given to the company scoring the largest number of points in closed events. The prize in the inter club relay race is a handsome cup and four die medals and fobs to the winning team. The entries close on Nov. 23, with George J. Murphy at the armory, Sixty-second street and Columbus avenue, New York city.

Major Henry A. Shaw, Med. Dept., U.S.A., who was on duty with the Blue army in the Virginia maneuvers, compliments the policing of the camps of the 14th N.Y., and says the hospital corps men of that regiment appeared to be of good material, and with proper training could no doubt be developed into excellent sanitary soldiers. The 14th, he adds, was the most completely outfitted in the way of medical equipment of the military commands in Grant's division.

Controller Grout, of New York, will review the 23d N.Y., in its armory on Thursday evening, Dec. 23, and Mayor McClellan will review on Thursday evening, Jan. 26.

The United States magazine rifle, caliber .30, is adopted for the use of the Naval Militia of New York, to replace the Springfield rifles, caliber .45 and the Lee magazine rifles, caliber .45, which are to be duly turned in to Col. J. G. Story, A.A.G., at the State Arsenal, Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, New York city. An allowance of ammunition at the rate of 75 rounds of service ball cartridges, caliber .30, smokeless, to each officer and enlisted man for the arm or arms with which they are respectively required to practice will be issued. In order to conform to the requirements for reserve ammunition, there will be issued ammunition at the rate of 20 rounds of multi-ball cartridges, caliber .30, smokeless, to each enlisted man. For use on armory ranges, .32 caliber S. and W. long, smokeless, or .32 caliber Colt's new police, smokeless pistol cartridges, will be issued upon requisition and such ammunition will be fired in a steel bushing or sub-chamber as per sample in the office of the adjutant general, 35th street and 7th avenue, New York city.

The Military Service Institution of the United States will hold a special meeting at the 7th Regiment armory, 67th street and Park avenue, Manhattan, New York city, Saturday, Nov. 19. The meeting is for the purpose of giving military men in and about New York an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the Regular Army members of the Military Service Institution. Col. Arthur L. Wagner, U.S.A., will read a paper on "The Joint Maneuvers of the Regular Army and National Guard."

Company drills in the 8th N.Y., have for the past few weeks been confined almost entirely to the steps and marching, the intention being to have the men proficient in the rudiments before more advanced instruction is taken up. Capt. E. Steiger, Jr., Co. K, has qualified as a distinguished expert at Creedmoor.

Col. Arthur L. Wagner, U.S.A., the chief umpire at the late Manassas, Va., maneuvers, who had promised to address the members of the field officers' institute at Boston, Mass., Nov. 23, has been compelled to cancel the engagement on account of pressure of official business. He has promised, however, to go to Boston some time in December and will give the committee two weeks' notice previous to his visit, so that ample notice may be given officers of the National Guard of the lecture.

In the Maryland National Guard Major Charles R. Spence, chief quartermaster of the 1st Brigade, has resigned on account of business. He is one of the best known financial and club men of the city. Capt. Joseph W. Shirley, of Troop A, has been appointed chief quartermaster of the brigade, to succeed Major Spence. Captain Shirley was one of the organizers of Troop A, and built the organization up to its present degree of efficiency. It was mainly through the efforts of Captain Shirley that the troop was given its present armory at Pikesville. Mr. Walter W. Crosby, general superintendent of parks, has been appointed adjutant of the 4th Regiment. He formerly served in the National Guard of Maine. The 5th Regiment was given possession of one-half of the drill space in its new armory this week. John E. Hurst and Company having agreed to surrender that much space of the main floor. Drills will then be resumed by the command. Col. Henry M. Warfield has received commissions for the following new officers in the 5th Regiment, all in Company A: Capt. C. R. Ditter, 1st Lieut. Upton S. Brady, and 2d Lieut. Thomas G. Butler. Second Lieut. Charles K. Duce has been elected 1st lieutenant of Co. H, 4th Regiment.

Co. H, 5th Inf., of Massachusetts, have elected 2d Lieut. Philip B. Bruce, 1st lieutenant, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Capt. George T. Latimer to his present office. Sergeant Whiting was elected the company's 2d lieutenant.

Major Charles G. Todd, of the 23d N.Y., has been unanimously elected lieutenant colonel of the command, vice Stokes promoted colonel. He joined the regiment as a private in June, 1880. During the war with Spain, he served as captain and major in the 201st N.Y. Volunteers. Capt. T. C. Chapman, of Co. D, and Lieut. W. A. Stopford, Co. E, have resigned on account of business. Co. G have elected 2d Lieut. W. E. Beattie, of Co. G, 1st lieutenant.

The annual inspection of the 1st Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Delaware, will take place as follows: Co. H, New Castle, Nov. 30; Co. B, Milford, Dec. 1; Co. E, Newark, Dec. 2; Co. A, C. D. F. band and Hospital Corps, Dec. 5. Lieut. Col. A. F. Matlack, A.I.G., will make this inspection.

The following is the record of the 7th N.Y., Colonel Appleton, in rifle shooting at Creedmoor for the season of 1904, which ended Oct. 31.

	Marks- men.	Sharp- shooters	Ex. perts.	Dis. Ex.
F.S. and N.C.S.	29	14	8	2
Co. A	75	28	15	2
Co. B	105	66	29	10
Co. C	100	79	21	8
Co. D	84	24	12	2
Co. E	93	25	7	2
Co. F	91	23	11	2
Co. G	98	31	21	7
Co. H	102	19	2	0
Co. I	107	44	30	6
Co. K	103	29	18	5
Totals	957	382	174	46

October 10th, 1904.

Herbert D. Shivers, Inc.,
Philadelphia, Pa.,

"Dear Sir:

"I have been using your cigars exclusively for the past two years. Formerly I bought from the Commissary Department, and I must say I never was able to get cigars of the same quality at anywhere near the same price.

"I saw your recent advertisement in the Army and Navy Journal and I feel like telling you that I am sure no officer of the Army who buys from you as a result of it will have any cause to regret making your acquaintance."

This letter came unsolicited from an officer of the Army who has long been one of my valued customers. I have no authority to use it for advertising purposes, hence it would be unfair to give his name or station. I know that Army officers like good cigars, and they cannot always get them at fair prices.

I have built up a large business manufacturing cigars, selling all I make direct to the smoker—have no agents and make no reduction in price to anyone, no matter what the quantity bought; therefore there is but one profit—the manufacturer's. A number of officers have visited my factory, six called on me last year on the day of the Army and Navy football game. All expressed themselves as pleased and all have continued to be my customers.

Many officers will be in Philadelphia for the game this year. Some will call on me—I would like to see all of them. Officers are invited to make appointments to meet friends here and make themselves at home in my office.

To those who do not get to Philadelphia and to those who do, I repeat

MY OFFER—I will upon request send one hundred Shivers' Panetela Cigars on approval to any officer of the Army or Navy express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense, if he is not pleased; but if he keeps them he agrees to remit the price, \$5.00 within ten days,

In ordering please state whether mild, medium or strong cigars are desired.

Every Panetela that has ever gone from my factory has been made of all long Havana filler, grown in Cuba, with selected Sumatra wrapper, and every box contains my full guarantee to that effect. My whole business depends on fair dealing. It costs me more to get a customer's name on my book than I can possibly make from the first sale. The profit comes only from the continuance of his orders.

MY CLAIM IS—That the equal of Shivers' Panetela is usually not retailed for less than ten cents, and that no other cigar in the world is sold to the consumer at so near the cost of manufacture—a hand-made cigar of this quality at five dollars per hundred. No wonder the sales—which I believe to be larger than that of any other Panetela cigar in the United States. Write me if you smoke. HERBERT D. SHIVERS, Inc., MANUFACTURER OF CIGARS, 906 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

INTERPRETATIONS OF REVISED INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, U.S. ARMY, 1904.

Copyright, 1904, by W. C. and F. P. Church.

J. R. McD. writes: I cannot see how interpretations to Par. 43 applies to that paragraph, and the same about the first part of interpretations to Par. 76 of your "new" Infantry Drill Regulations. Answer: This is an error. The number of Par. 73 should be 123 and the first two lines of this paragraph should be stricken out. The first two lines of Par. 76 should also be stricken out.

J. S. A. asks: Par. No. 260, new regulations: When assembled in line of companies in columns of squads, is battalion brought to "present" when adjutant reports to Major? Answer: When the battalion is assembled in columns of squads as per Par. 260, the adjutant reports to the major as soon as the last company takes its place in the column, but does not command "present arms."

J. B.—Par. 165 of Infantry Drill Regulations. A holds the report of the 1st sergeant should be, "Sir: all present," if the entire company is present; if part of the company is present and part of the company not present but accounted for, the report should be "Sir: all accounted for." B is of the opinion that the report should be "Sir: all present," or "accounted for" in all cases except when there are men absent without permission. Answer Par. 165 prescribes just what the 1st sergeant should say in reporting to the captain after formation of company, viz.: "Sir: all present or accounted for," and we would advise all to adhere strictly to the wording of the book. Absentees are "accounted for" as being absent. A captain may require his sergeant to give the names of those absent at formation. Even though men are absent without leave, they are reported "accounted for" as such.

R. F. F. writes: I note the interpretation of Par. 62 in the Infantry D.R., that it is stated "Right shoulder from port is executed in two motions." Is this not a misprint? Answer: Yes, the word was a misprint, the movement should be executed in three motions.

Since the publication of the first edition of the volume containing the revised Infantry Drill Regulations with interpretations, the paragraphs of interpretation referred to below have been altered as here indicated.

The first sentence of Par. 1 now reads as follows: Par. 1. The interval of four inches between files is necessary when packs are worn, and is kept at all times to avoid having more than one interval and the corresponding distance.

Par. 60. The last sentence of this paragraph now reads: At the command "March" advance and plant the left

EXACT SIZE
Panetela
EXACT SHAPE

foot, turn to the right about, taking four steps in place, etc.

Par. 62 now reads "Right shoulder from port is executed in three motions and by the numbers," etc.

Par. 73 applies to Par. 123 and now reads as follows: "Par. 123. The muzzle should not be allowed to touch the ground. Inclining the body about thirty-five degrees to the right" means that the line of the body from foot to head forms an angle of thirty-five degrees perpendicular to the line of battle, or of formation of the squad.

Par. 76. The first sentence should be stricken out.

Par. 165. In the fourth sentence the words, "in the School of the Soldier only" should be stricken out, so that the sentence will read: "The left hand is placed above the hip in dressing and dropped at the command 'Front.'" This was explained last week.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

V. C. W.—Address a letter to the 1st sergeant, 52d Co., Coast Art., U.S.A., New Bedford, Mass., stating your wishes.

A. J. E. asks whether or not non-commissioned officers, with less than two years to serve, will be discharged when the 21st Infantry leaves the Presidio for the Philippine Islands? Answer: No.

W. D.—A retired enlisted man must first obtain a furlough to go abroad, and must keep the War Department informed of his address. He can draw his pay while abroad and can get a furlough for as long a time as he desires, by getting it renewed at stated periods.

A. J. H.—The Quartermaster's Department will send Christmas boxes free to the officers and men in the Navy as well as the Army in the Philippines.

J. L. T.—You should stand No. 11 on the list of successful candidates for commissions.

P. S. asks: How is an appointment secured for a pay clerkship in the Army or Marine Corps. Answer: The Paymaster designates the person he wants as his clerk.

L. B. N. asks: If a man who receives a dishonorable discharge from the U.S. Army for desertion has a right to vote. Answer: No.

L. M. M. asks: If a cadet of the Military Academy and a veterinarian surgeon is entitled to a salute from an enlisted man, as prescribed in regulations for a commissioned officer. Answer: Enlisted men salute all commissioned officers. The cadet is not an officer nor is the veterinarian surgeon saluted.

A. B. C. asks: (1). Are the officers of the Porto Rico Regiment part of the Regular Army, and are they eligible to retirement? Answer: No. (2). What are the grades of officers in the Philippine Constabulary? Answer: Third lieutenant, 2d lieutenant, 1st lieutenant, captain and majors and one colonel. (3). What is the pattern of the new regulation Army trousers (blue) for enlisted men? Are they bell-shaped, or are they cut similar to the civil fashion? Answer: Just between the two shapes mentioned.

BORN.

BUCHANAN.—At Brookville, Ind., Oct. 28, 1904, a son, to the wife of Lieut. Allen Buchanan, U.S.N.

CURTIS.—At Camp Marahul, P.I., to the wife of Capt. L. A. Curtis, 22d U.S. Inf., a daughter.

HUGUET.—At Camp Marahul, P.I., to the wife of Lieut. A. H. Huguet, 22d U.S. Inf., a daughter.

JUSTICE.—At Camp Marahul, P.I., to the wife of Lieut. James Justice, 22d U.S. Inf., a son.

HOSSFELD.—At Fort Crook, Neb., Oct. 25, 1904, a son, to the wife of Lieut. H. Hossfeld, 30th U.S. Inf.

MANNEY.—In Washington, D.C., Oct. 21, 1904, to the wife of Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, U.S.N., a daughter.

O'HERN.—At Fort Hancock, N.J., Oct. 14, 1904, to the wife of Capt. Edward P. O'Hern, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., a daughter, Katharine Ransom O'Hern.

SHIPMAN.—At Cornish Hills, N.H., Oct. 23, 1904, a son, Evan, to the wife of Louis Evan Shipman, Mrs. Shipman is a daughter of Gen. and Mrs. James Biddle.

MARRIED.

BASH-RUNKLE.—At San Francisco, on Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1904, by the Rev. Bradford Leavitt, Bertha, only daughter of Mrs. Cornelius Runkle, of New York, to Capt. Louis Hermann Bash, 7th U.S. Inf.

BRANCH-SIMONS.—At St. Peter's Chapel, U.S. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 15, 1904, by Rev. A. A. McAllister, U.S.A., Ensign Frank Oak Branch, U.S.N., and Helena Frances, daughter of Med. Dir. M. H. Simons, U.S.N.

BISSELL-HINDS.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Oct. 22, 1904, Lieut. Harry H. Bissell, 19th U.S. Inf., and Miss Frances Eugenia Hinds.

KELLOND-SELFRIDGE.—At San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 19, 1904, Lieut. Frederick G. Kellond, U.S.A., and Miss Katherine Selfridge.

MAHAN-JOHNSON.—At New York city, N.Y., Oct. 22, 1904, Lyle Evans Mahan, son of Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, U.S.N., retired, and Miss Madeline Johnson.

PERKINS-THOMAS.—At Portland, Ore., Oct. 8, 1904, Capt. Charles P. Perkins, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ellen Graves Thomas.

PLUMMER-BELL.—At Fort Riley, Kas., Oct. 22, 1904, Veterinarian Alexander Plummer, U.S.A., and Miss Adelaide Bell.

PRITCHARD-HENDERSON.—At Chicago, Ill., Oct. 12, 1904, Capt. George Barnard Pritchard, Jr., 5th U.S. Cav., and Miss Alice Winifred Henderson, sister of the wife of Lieut. Col. F. U. Robinson, 13th U.S. Cav.

RAYMOND-KING.—At St. John's Church, Detroit, Mich., Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1904, by Rev. Charles E. Woodcock, D.D., Miss Harriet Augusta King, daughter of Mrs. Virginia W. King, and the late Col. William R. King, C.E., U.S.A., to Capt. John Carrington Raymond, 2d Cav., U.S.A.

SMITH-DOYLE.—At Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Oct. 26, 1904, Lieut. Ira A. Smith, 19th U.S. Inf., and Miss Eva W. Doyle.

WADSWORTH-WEBB.—At Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1904, Mr. William John Wadsworth and Miss Louisa de Peyster Webb, daughter of Alexander Stewart Webb, formerly major general, U.S.A.

WEBB-BARTH.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Oct. 22, 1904, Mr. C. C. Webb and Miss Lillian Barth, sister of Major Charles Barth, U.S.A.

EXAMINE YOUR DENTIFRICE

Acid and grit, deadliest enemies of the teeth, abound in cheap dentifrices. Fine perfumes do not make fine dentifrices. Your teeth deserve better of you than to be offered up a sacrifice to your pocketbook.

SOZODONT

is of proven value. Sixty years is a pretty good test. No acid, no grit in Sozodont. The Liquid penetrates the little crevices and purifies them; the Powder gives a bright and polished surface.

3 FORMS: LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE.

DIED.

CALDWELL.—At Waverly, Mass., Oct. 20, 1904, William Mackay Caldwell, formerly a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy, who entered the Navy in October, 1835, and resigned in 1850.

CALDWELL.—At Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 25, 1904, Mary R. C. Caldwell, daughter of the late William Mackay Caldwell, formerly a lieutenant in the U.S.N., whose death occurred on Oct. 20, 1904.

DEFRES.—Nov. 2, 1904, 1:15 p.m., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. James A. Sample, 2104 O street, N.W. Washington, D.C., Mrs. Elizabeth Morris DeFrees, widow of the late John D. DeFrees, many years public printer, the mother of Lieut. Thomas M. DeFrees, U.S.A., retired, and the grandmother of Mrs. Archy Campbell, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. A. W. Williams, wife of Lieutenant Williams, Medical Corps, U.S.A. Interment, Indianapolis, Ind.

EBBS.—At Washington, D.C., Oct. 21, 1904, suddenly of heart failure, Walter Ebbs, a resident of Annapolis, Md., during the years 1897-8-9, afterwards of Washington, D.C. Interment was held at Westchester, Pa., Oct. 24, 1904. Deceased was a brother-in-law of Winslow Alderdice, formerly lieutenant, U.S.N., and of Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Alderdice, U.S.N.

FREEMAN.—At Philadelphia, Oct. 26, 1904, Margaret C. Freeman, sister of the late Col. William G. Freeman, U.S.A., and sister-in-law of the late Brig. Gen. Jacob Zellin.

GRAHAM.—At Middletown, Conn., Nov. 1, 1904, Gen. Charles G. Graham, formerly commander of the brigade of Connecticut National Guard.

HUTTON.—At San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 21, 1904, Miss Corinne Hutton, daughter of Capt. J. A. Hutton, 27th U.S. Inf.

JACKSON.—Suddenly on Oct. 28, 1904, in Kansas City, John M. Jackson, father of Capt. Harry Frederick Jackson, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

ROBERTS.—At San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 25, 1904, Nanette DuVal, beloved wife of Brig. Gen. C. S. Roberts, U.S.A., and mother of Capt. C. D. Roberts, 7th Inf., and of the wife of Lieut. Tilman Campbell, Art. Corps.

Evans Ale

IS TODAY the same honest, nut-brown, foam-crowned ale that it has been for 118 years. Drink it and you will not wonder that it has become a national institution.

Sold Everywhere

C. H. EVANS & SONS, Hudson, N. Y.

HIGHEST AWARDS, WORLD'S FAIR, 1893



Unequaled for use on MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, SADDLES, HARNESS, Etc. Gives a beautiful finish, will not peel, smut or crack by handling. Sold everywhere. THE FRANK MILLER CO., 349 and 351 West 36th St. NEW YORK.

VIOLIN VALUE

A Violin bought by our Original and unique plan becomes simply an investment. It is always worth exactly what you paid for it. It will pay you to investigate. We carry the largest line of fine and rare Violins in America. Good ones, \$2 up. Easy payments, if desired. Large, handsomely illustrated catalogue FREE on request. THE RUDOLPH WULFERT CO., 277 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati.



POINTS ON PENSIONS

We will send our valuable booklet of above title FREE on postal card request therefor. We attend to patent business as well as prosecute all classes of military and naval claims.

MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Attys., Estab. 1864, 818 14th St., WASHINGTON, D. C. Branch Offices Chicago Cleveland and Detroit

THE SLIDING DIAGONAL STROKE

Possible Only With the CURLEY IDEAL SAFETY RAZOR

If not perfectly satisfactory, return it within 30 days. We will refund the price and destroy the razor.

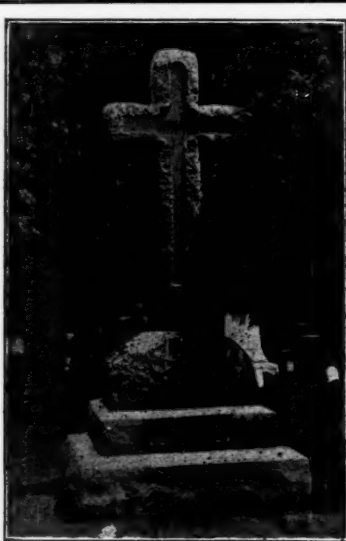
Book No. 11, containing instructions on shaving, free.

J. CURLEY & BROTHER, 6 Warren St., New York.

The Curley IDEAL SAFETY RAZOR

The one razor that will not permit you to scrape your face. Shaves the toughest beard from the tenderest skin without the slightest irritation. Price \$2.00 post-paid. Extra blades (interchangeable) 75c. Sold by responsible dealers. Unconditionally Guaranteed.

See the Slant



Designs and Photographs furnished on application to any part of the United States. M. J. FALVEY, MONUMENTAL WORKS, Penna. Ave & 21st St., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

What of the Future?

Have you ever considered what will become of your loved ones after you are gone? Or, what will become of you in your old age? We have made provisions for you in either case. Our FREE booklet, "The How and the Why," gives our plan. Write for it.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE

921 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

KEEP YOUR FINGER ON THE PULSE OF THE WORLD

On Greenland's icy mountains, or in the heart of an African jungle; at Point Barrow, or Tierra del Fuego, or the islands of the sea, you can keep your finger on the pulse of the world if you have a copy of the

Literary Digest

Reading it, you may know what all the world is thinking and doing, for in the pages of this one weekly the periodical literature of all lands and languages is focused.

10 cents a copy; \$3 a year. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., 44-60 E. 23d St., New York.

A NECESSITY TO EVERY ARMY OR NAVY MAN.

WHITMAN SADDLES

We are sole manufacturers of the celebrated Whitman Saddles and Specialties. We import and manufacture everything for the saddle horse from "saddle to spur." Illustrated Catalogue The Puttes per pair \$2.50 to 7.50 free.

"Officers" \$33.00 to \$20.00

Special discount to U.S. A. Officers and Military Organizations.

THE MEHLBACH SADDLE CO.

(Successors to the Whitman Saddle Co.) 106 B. Chambers St., NEW YORK.

F. J. HEIBERGER, Jr.

ARMY and NAVY Merchant Tailor, 15th Street, opp. U. S. Treasury, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Wisdom

of selecting a beverage with care as to its purity and quality must be apparent to everyone.

Great Western Champagne

the Standard of American wines

is the choicest, purest product of the grape, without a superior, under any label, foreign or domestic.

"Of the six American Champagnes exhibited at the Paris exposition of 1900, the GREAT WESTERN was the only one that received a GOLD MEDAL."

PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO.

Sole Makers, Rheims, N. Y.

Sold by respectable wine dealers everywhere.

WOODHULL. NOTES ON MILITARY HYGIENE FOR OFFICERS OF THE LINE.

A Syllabus of Lectures formerly delivered at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School. By Alfred A. Woodhull, A.M., M.D., LL.D. (Princ.), Colonel U. S. Army, retired; lately Colonel Med. Dept. U. S. A.; Lecturer on Personal Hygiene and on General Sanitation, Princeton University. Third Edition, Rewritten. 16mo, 228 pages. Cloth, \$1.50.

CONTENTS.—Selection of Soldiers. Military Clothing. Food. Habitations. Camps and Marches. Sewers and Wastes. Water-Preventable Diseases. Care of Troops in Field. Addenda (Aspirin: Inspection). Books of Reference. Index.

JOHN WILEY & SONS, New York. 43-45 East 19th Street.

GENERAL DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, Washington, D.C., October 10th, 1904.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P.M., WEDNESDAY, November 9th, 1904, and then opened, for the purchase of the U.S. Steam Lighter "KEARNEY," now lying in this harbor. Blank forms with instructions for making proposals, and further information will be furnished intending bidders upon application to this office. The right is reserved to the United States to reject any or all proposals, or to accept any proposal and reject the remainder. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for the Purchase of the U.S. Steam Lighter 'KEARNEY,'" and addressed to CAPTAIN A. W. BUTT, Quartermaster, U.S.A., in charge of Depot.

DRILL REGULATIONS.

Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery. Published by ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL, 24 & 101 Nassau St., New York.

"Largest Publishers of Military Books in America."

NEW MILITARY BOOKS

STRATAGEM. By Maj. C. G. Morton, 4th Infantry, U. S. A. The general subject of strategy and tactics have been treated by many able writers, but this particular branch of both has never been given the attention it deserves, both from its importance and its interest. 8vo., Price 15 cents postpaid.

ENGLISH-SPANISH MANUAL. Enlarged and revised by Maj. C. G. Morton, U. S. A. It will be found the most complete and useful English-Spanish Manual yet published. It should be in the hands of every American soldier. \$1.00 postpaid.

MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF A TROOP OF CAVALRY IN SECURITY AND INFORMATION. With a scheme for progressive instructions in that subject by Lieut. Jno. J. Boniface, 4th Cavalry. Price, 50 cents postpaid.

HUDSON-KIMBERLY PUBLISHING CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Oct. 31, 1904.

The third colored minstrel performance given by the members of Troop C, 15th Cav., occurred last Sunday evening in the recreation room of the troop. The troop consists of Sergt. William Wheaton, Corpl. Gaspard Drainville, Farrier John S. Henderson, Privts. James Brady, John Garity, B. F. Keogh, John Smith and Edward Curran. The program was very interesting and kept the audience laughing all through the performance; it included choruses, solos, duets, clog dances, jokes, string solos and duets, recitations and impersonations. Lieut. Warren Dean, 15th Cav., in command of this troop, is very much interested in work of this kind, and he will give the men all encouragement possible.

W. H. Miles, of Albany, N.Y., who has been the guest of Mrs. Curtis B. Hoppin and her mother, Mrs. Clara B. Davidson, returned to his home last Sunday evening. Lieut. I. S. Martin, 15th Cav., is spending his leave at Milwood, Va. Lieut. Scott Baker, Art. Corps, is spending a leave in Montreal, at the Windsor hotel in that city. Midshipman Harold H. Shanley, who resigned from the Naval Academy, owing to poor eyesight, returned to his home in Burlington last Sunday, and intends to complete a course at the University of Vermont.

A very large number of officers and ladies of this garrison attended the opening of the new Strong Theater in Burlington last Monday evening, to see Richard Golden in "Common Sense Brackett," the first appearance of a play which greatly pleased its audience.

Bids for lighting the garrison with electricity were opened by Constructing Q.M., Capt. T. B. Lamoreux, at his office in Burlington last Tuesday. Too much cannot be said in praise of Captain Lamoreux for his part in the reconstruction of Fort Ethan Allen. Since November, 1902, he has constructed nearly \$600,000 worth of work, among the contracts being two new Artillery barracks, two Artillery stables and gun sheds, a post exchange and gymnasium, a new quartermaster storehouse, additions to the post hospital, seven new officers' quarters, Cavalry and Artillery stable guard houses, additions to same for blacksmith shop, a magazine, coal shed, additions to the guard houses, post bakery, oil shed and hay shed, new roads through the post and the laying of 45,000 square feet of granolithic sidewalks. Much additional work is under way—barracks for the 24 Squadron, 15th Cav., to come to this post Nov. 20; the reconstruction of the burned stables and a new band stable; also four new Cavalry stables.

Wednesday morning Lieut. James O. Ross, 15th Cav., who has been under treatment at the post hospital for paralysis, with Lieut. Charles M. Bunker, as his companion and a nurse of the Hospital Corps, left for Washington, D.C., for treatment at the general hospital.

Arrangements for the opening of the garrison school for the enlisted men are now being made. Chaplain W. W. Brander, 15th Cav., will be in charge and Sergt. Major Henry F. Whitback, 23d Battery, F.A., is post school teacher.

Lieut. Richard B. Going, 15th Cav., who has been enjoying a month's leave at Birmingham, Ala., returned Tuesday, and has been assigned to Troop M, 15th Cav., from Troop B; Lieut. George T. Bowman has been assigned to Troop B, from Troop M.

The Klifa Club, of Burlington, have been holding a Japanese Kankoba in that city the past week. Mrs. Alex. Rodgers and Mrs. T. B. Lamoreux have been much interested in the work.

Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant and Col. John W. Pullman, Q.M.G., arrived at the post Wednesday evening from Plattsburg Barracks, and became the guests of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Alex. Rodgers, 15th Cav. Both informed your correspondent that they were highly pleased with the condition of affairs at this garrison. General Grant was particularly impressed with the lavatories in the new Artillery barracks, and somewhat discouraged with those in the old barracks. As a result of the visit the garrison will receive a larger quartermaster appropriation for repairs, and articles which heretofore they were unable to get. General Grant and Colonel Pullman returned to Fort Jay, Wednesday noon.

Interest in football at this garrison is increasing. Capt. H. C. Smith and Lieut. Philip Mowry, 15th Cav., have taken hold of the matter and the result is that a composite team is being formed among the 15th Cavalrymen. Candidates are many and the material is good except as to the knowledge of the game. Some have had experience on college and school elevens, but there are others with no experience who are excellent men. The 23d Battery team still continues at practice, and they are willing to buck anything. All teams in this vicinity are afraid to meet this eleven, for fear of being bungled up and spoil their regular schedule games. However, the 23d Battery and the 15th Cavalry teams are to meet this week, either Tuesday or Wednesday afternoon, and a battle royal is promised. The 5th Infantry team of Plattsburg Barracks are also to play a team from this post and a sharp contest is looked for. The date of the game at present is unknown.

The 3d Squadron, 15th Cav., have been furnished with the new pattern bunks, which are liked very much, as they are white enamel and give the squadron rooms a very bright appearance.

Signal Sergt. R. S. Carlisle, who has been ill, has resumed his duties at the administration building and telegrams are now received direct at the fort. During his illness they were received at the Western Union office in Burlington and transmitted over the telephone.

Capt. John Conklin, Art. Corps, and Lieut. Arthur N. Pickel, 15th Cav., spent a few days in the mountains outside of Huntington, Vt., the past week, on a deer hunting expedition. They returned with a fine buck, weighing over 300 pounds. Both officers were responsible for the shooting of the animal, but Lieutenant Pickel was the man who fired the telling shot.

One of the most interesting home weddings of which the groom was a soldier of the fort occurred Friday evening in Burlington when Byron A. Spiers, Hospital Corps, was married to Miss Sarah M. Tousey of that city. The affair was a double wedding, as a brother of the bride, Arthur W. Tousey, was also married to Miss Ida Drew. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. E. Mead of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Burlington.

A bowling match was rolled on the post gymnasium alleys Thursday evening, by a team composed of 1st Sergt. Francis Parker, Sergt. Patrick J. Glinley, Corpl. Joseph Thwaites, 23d Battery, William Lake, 27th Battery, and Bert Gates, post exchange chef; and a team of Burlington bowlers. The rolling was very poor on both sides, the highest total individual score being only 176. The visitors won the first two frames and the post team

GIANT STRIDES!

All Records Broken.

The Distinctly High Quality

OF

MÖET & CHANDON

"WHITE SEAL"

CHAMPAGNE

Never Varies

WHY???

Messrs. Moët & Chandon own more vineyards than all the leading Champagne houses combined and have over 11 miles of cellars, the most extensive in the world.

Their sales during the Year 1903, were

4,013,684

Bottles, a figure never before reached by any Champagne house

This Great House offers its choicest products in

"WHITE SEAL"

THE CHAMPAGNE OF THE DAY.

GEO. A. KESSLER & CO., Sole Importers, New York.

the last one. It is planned to reform the Vermont bowling league, with teams from Burlington, Barre, Montpelier, St. Albans, Rutland, Winooski and this post.

The arrest of six intoxicated soldiers returning to the fort Saturday evening and their being placed in the guard house spread a rumor which came near sending out an erroneous statement that Lieut. Col. Alex. Rodgers, post commander, had been attacked. The men in going to their quarters were very noisy, and in the rear of the Administration building either fired off a gun or threw stones, the reports sounding like pistol shots. Colonel Rodgers came out of his house to investigate and ordered the men placed in the guard house. In some way the report became current in Burlington yesterday morning that Colonel Rodgers was returning to the fort in his carriage, that six soldiers laid for him and fired three shots, two taking effect in the colonel's abdomen and the other killing one of the mules. The story spread like wild fire, and all the New York and Boston dailies called for big stories on the affair. It came very near being another one of the "great murder" stories printed about this fort, that never occur.

Mrs. Bache, who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. John E. McMahon, returned to New York city last Monday. Mrs. McMahon on Saturday went to New York city on a visit. Major Curtis B. Hoppin, 15th Cav., who has been in Chicago, Ill., returned to the garrison Saturday evening. Mrs. Julian R. Lindsay and her aunt, Mrs. Reilly, went to New York city last week. Mrs. Clara B. Davidson, mother of Mrs. Curtis B. Hoppin, who has been the guest of Major and Mrs. Hoppin, returned to Washington Saturday.

The members of Troop B, 15th Cav., enjoyed a sumptuous dinner yesterday as the result of a large check sent

For Tired Brain

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Rests and strengthens the tired and confused brain, dispels nervous headache and induces refreshing sleep.

Gives good appetite, perfect digestion and a clear brain.

Genuine bears name "Horsford's" on label.



CELEBRATED HATS.

ARMY AND NAVY CAPS A SPECIALTY.

175 and 180 Fifth Ave., between 22d and 23d Sts., and 181 E'way, near Cortlandt St., New York; Palmer House, Chicago; 914 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Agencies in all Principal Cities.

STANDARD EMERGENCY RATION

contains three hearty meals, two quarts of sweetened tea and a package of salt and pepper, and is sufficient food to sustain one man one day under all conditions. The whole package is small enough to carry in a coat pocket. We are the pioneer manufacturers in the United States of Water Free Foods for Emergency purposes. The STANDARD EMERGENCY RATION is used by the United States Army in the Philippines and the British Army in South Africa. Always Ready. Never Spoils. Can be eaten without preparation. Can mailed anywhere on receipt of 50 cents. Our booklet, "Woodcraft," sent free on request.

AMERICAN COMPRESSED FOOD CO., Passaic, N. J.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO



No. 508

Ladies Fur Lined Coats, Black, White, Red, Champagne, Pearl Grey Broadcloth. Leipsic Squirrel Lining, Squirrel, Mole or Dyed Squirrel Shawl Collar, Value \$60.00

\$39.75

Broadway & 5th Ave., Cor. 21st St. New York.

Send for our Fashion Folder with new Models of Waists and Suits.



We offer you the best of Optical Service

The Feast Nosepiece is of Interest to Every Wearer of Eyeglasses.

It can't slip or shake off—is neat in appearance and cleanly. We fit these nosepieces to your old frames.

FEAST & CO., Opticians,

1213 F Street, Washington, D. C.

When North Winds Blow

you can still be healthy and comfortable if your body is properly protected by the right kind of underwear.

WRIGHT'S Health Underwear

is different from all others—being made entirely of loops—but costs no more. Agents sell it. Write for our free book "Dressing for Health" which tells the whole story.

Wright's Health Underwear Co., 75 Franklin St., New York.



WIDELY IMITATED BUT NEVER EQUALLED THE GENUINE

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water

The Perfume of Perfumes. REFRESHING, DELICIOUS.

Without exception the best Toilet Water in the World.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR MURRAY & LANMAN'S AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

PENNSYLVANIA Ogonitz. Cheltenham Military Academy

Located ten miles from Philadelphia, amidst surroundings of rare beauty. Five large buildings, extensive grounds. Preparation for college or business; moral influences very helpful. Early application necessary. Year-book upon request. ARTHUR T. EMBURY, A. B., Pres.

Highland Spring Water

From ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE.

Is the best Tonic, Diuretic, Solvent and Eliminator of Uric Acid:

Because it is the softest and purest water known, containing no excess of mineral salts and no lime or organic impurities, being therefore non-irritating to the digestive organs and kidneys.

From ALBERT L. GIBON, M.D.

Medical Director U. S. Navy, (Retired).

"You are at liberty to use my name as one of its commanders."

From O. O. HOWARD.

Major-General U. S. Army, (Retired).

"It is very pure, soft and good."

From THOMAS H. MANLEY, M.D.

Chairman of Committee on Public Health of the New York County Medical Association.

"I take great pleasure in testifying to the value of Highland Spring Water in cases of gouty, uric acid and other deranged conditions of the general system attended with renal congestion or diminished secretion of the urine; and in nearly every type of indigestion, and in the rheumatic diathesis."

From A. L. RANEY, A.M., M.D.

Late Professor at New York Post-Graduate Medical School.

"Its absolute purity and low specific gravity make it a diuretic and markedly beneficial in rheumatic, gouty, and kidney affections."

HIGHLAND SPRING WATER CO.

537 FIFTH AVENUE,

Telephone, 417-33th Street. NEW YORK.

them by their former 1st Sergeant, Lieut. B. B. McCroskey, 22d Inf. The men desire to express their thanks to the lieutenant through your columns, and to wish him the best of success in his new position in Army life.

Affairs in the way of social dinners and amusements were very few last week. The only important event was the children's party Friday evening, when as the guests of Misses Rose and Arabelle Clarke they enjoyed a very pleasant Halloween party. Refreshments were served and the children made the affair a most pleasing one. Major Clarke and Mrs. William C. Gardenhire assisted in making the party a merry one.

Who says that Capt. John Conklin, Art. Corps, has not got football material in his battery? The team from his battery, the 23d, met a team of the University of Vermont last Saturday afternoon at Athletic park in Burlington and neither team scored. The game came rather unexpected by arrangements being made Friday evening, therefore lovers of football missed this most interesting game of the season. The teams were evenly matched and the game was full of vim from start to finish. Captain Conklin was well pleased with the game. Lieut. Col. Alex. Rodgers, Major E. E. Gayle, Captains Smithers, McMahon, Conklin, Lieutenants Mowry, Dean and McKell witnessed the game. The line-up for the battery was as follows: Center, Pvt. Michael Barry; right end, Pvs. Robert Healy and William Mauserer; left end, Pvs. Thomas Flanagan and John Reardon; right guard, Pvt. Michael Mulchrone; left guard, Pvt. Peter Van Dommelen; left tackle, Pvt. Charles A. Bein; right tackle, Pvt. Fluire S. Carpenter; left half back, Mus. J. Mitchell; right half back, Corp. H. H. Geiger; quarterback, Corp. M. A. O'Hare; full back, C. Browne. Browne made a fine catch in the fore part of the first half. The playing of Mitchell is also worthy of mention. Individually the work of all was highly commendable. Captain Smithers umpired the game and Lieut. David McKell was timekeeper; the other officials were from the University. The halves were of fifteen minutes duration and the attendance was 300.

The 23d Battery football team will go to Plattsburg Barracks Saturday and meet the 5th Infantry team on the gridiron, providing the arrival of Col. Ernest A. Gardington, I.G. for the department, at the post doesn't interfere with the arrangements.

The colored minstrel troupe of Troop C, 15th Cav., will hold another of its delightful entertainments some day this week.

Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene J. Ely entertained Capt. and Mrs. Cornelius Brownell, of Burlington, at a dinner party last Thursday evening. Mrs. Ely was confined to her home a few days the latter part of the week, indisposed.

A joint resolution was introduced in the Senate of the State of Vermont, at present in session, by Senator Prouty, of Orleans county, authorizing the Governor to purchase at an expense not exceeding \$5,000 a silver service suitably inscribed, which will be presented to the battleship Vermont.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

League Island, Pa., Nov. 2, 1904.

The sail loft at the navy yard was a scene of gaiety on the evening of Oct. 28, being the regular monthly dance given by the officers of the barracks and naval station to their friends. There were about one hundred and fifty people present. Mrs. Dickens was the hostess of the evening.

The society of the yard will be enhanced by the coming of Mrs. Taussig, wife of Capt. E. D. Taussig, U.S. Navy, who on Tuesday took command of the U.S.S. Massachusetts.

The crew of the Massachusetts presented to Capt. J. G. Eaton, U.S.N., a loving cup when he relinquished

command of that vessel, and at his departure for Washington tendered him three times three rousing cheers. Captain Eaton's ship was known throughout the Service as a "happy ship."

Capt. Laurence H. Moses, U.S.M.C., is now stationed at the Marine Barracks at this yard. His wife is with him. Lieut. G. F. Cooper, of the U.S.S. Denver, has returned from a short visit to Annapolis.

Among those present at the Tuesday afternoon dance on the receivingship Lancaster were Capt. and Mrs. and Miss Reynolds, Capt. F. H. Delano, Mrs. J. E. Bailey, Miss Dennig, Miss Turnbull, Capt. and Mrs. Moses, Lieut. and Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Bonafon, Miss Chapman and Commander Bankson.

Admiral C. H. Davis, of the U.S.S. Alabama, is away on a six weeks' leave. He will return to his flagship a few days before her departure from the yard.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Oct. 31, 1904.

The 25th Field Battery, Capt. W. S. McNair commanding, returned to the post from Herington, Kas., shortly before noon on Thursday. The trip to that city was for the purpose of assisting in the unveiling of the Padilla monument on Oct. 25. The weather was beautiful throughout the trip and everyone seems pleased with the treatment accorded the battery. Two men, however, are confined in the post hospital as a result of the trip. Sergt. William Rehoh was brought to the post on Tuesday night by train, badly burned about the face and head by burning powder from a broken saluting cartridge which he essayed to touch off with a match. He succeeded. Pvt. Harry J. Burke of the same battery was brought in by ambulance from Woodbine, Kas., badly lacerated in the side by bird shot. While hunting in the vicinity of the camp with a shot gun he stumbled and in some manner fired the piece, the charge from which exploded several shells which he had in his belt. While severely hurt, his wound is not considered dangerous.

The remains of the late 1st Lieut. Hugh A. Roberts, 8th Cav., were escorted to the railroad station with military honors on Monday afternoon from the quarters of 1st Lieut. L. W. Oliver, 8th Cav. The troops of both garrisons were represented in the procession, the officers following the escort in a body. There were many people from town present at the station, for the deceased was very popular there, as well as in the post. The floral tributes were many and beautiful.

The prompt work of the Artillery garrison and of the stable guard of the 8th Field Battery averted a disastrous fire Thursday night, which started in the hay stored at the end of one of the stables. The loss is confined to the burnt forage and the woodwork of the stalls and of the roof. The building is constructed principally of stone and iron. Spontaneous combustion is thought to have been the cause.

The Field Artillery Battalion held its monthly competition in small arms firing on Oct. 28 on the Pawnee Flats, in charge of Capt. W. J. Snow, assisted by Lieut. W. M. Davis. All men who had competed in a previous contest in the current year were debarred from entering. The day was an ideal one for shooting. The following are the scores in their relative order: 20th Battery (horse), 779; 19th Battery, 728; 25th Battery, 708; 6th Battery, 689. The highest individual score, 176, was made by Pvt. Charles G. Duty, 20th Battery. The 7th Battery, being excused from all post duty on account of its work with board revising the Field Artillery Drill Regulations, was not entered.

Lieut. A. F. Casad, Field Art., officiated as umpire at Topeka, Kas., on Saturday, on the occasion of the Kansas University-Washburn game. Mrs. Short, wife of Capt. Walter C. Short, 13th Cav., instructor of equitation, rejoined the post last week from California much improved in health.

The past week has been rather a busy one for the garrison. On Monday Col. Arthur L. Wagner, General Staff, arrived from Washington to inspect the School of Application, on a tour that will include all the Service schools of the country. The following day witnessed the arrival of Brig. Gen. George H. Burton, I.G. of the Army, who came from St. Louis. As no official notification of his coming had been received, it was some time before the customary salute was fired. It was evident that the Inspector General wanted to see things under normal conditions. His tour also includes the Service schools. On Wednesday morning the entire command was reviewed on the Pawnee Flats. Immediately following the review nearly all the troops had to be dismounted to fight a prairie fire which had been started by a spectator when he threw away a cigar that was still alight. In the afternoon the troops were again turned out for inspection and drill purposes. On the following day the inspection of barracks and the post in general occupied the time. On that day Mr. Kent, the Inspector General's expert accountant, arrived from Leavenworth, Kas., for the purpose of inspecting the accounts of the post exchange.

While here General Burton inspected sites for the location of three new steel bridges. Two of these will be of minor importance although they have long been needed. One will span One Mile creek and the other Three Mile creek, east of the post. After heavy rains travel by these points has been almost impossible and extremely hazardous owing to the immense volume of water that pours down these small waterways. The third bridge will be of major importance as it will span the Kaw river and replace the one washed away by the flood of 1903. The old location has been abandoned and a new one selected below the post gardens at practically the same place the pontoon bridge was thrown across the river during the maneuvers of last year. Ever since the flood the bottoms across the river, which have been pronounced the finest drill grounds in the country, have been lying unused. The signal classes in each organization were examined as to their proficiency on the Saturday afternoon. General Burton and Colonel Wagner left

on Sunday for Fort Leavenworth. The week has been a decidedly strenuous one for all concerned.

The wedding of Miss Adelaide Bell of Chico, Cal., and Veterinarian Alexander Plummer, 4th Cav., mention of which was made last week, was a most pleasant affair. The ceremony took place at the quarters of Vetn. and Mrs. Powers, Artillery Garrison, the Rev. Dr. R. H. Harshaw of Junction City, officiating. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. George H. Cameron, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Gatchell, Capt. W. J. Snow, Capt. Walter C. Short, Dr. and Mrs. Dowd, Vetn. John H. Gould, 11th Cav. The happy couple returned yesterday from a week spent at the World's Fair.

The entertainment in the post theater, the second of the season, by Packard, the sketch artist and all-around entertainer, was enjoyed by a good sized audience. The 9th Cavalry band made its initial appearance and made a decided hit with several selections. On Monday night the Artillery won out in a spelling bee in the rooms of the Y.M.C.A.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 27, 1904.

On Tuesday, Oct. 25, Mare Island had a distinguished visitor in the person of His Excellency, Senor Don Ramon Corral, Vice-President of Mexico, who with his suite is spending several days in San Francisco. Admiral McCalla detailed Lieut. William P. Cronan, of the Petrel, to act as naval aide during his sojourn in this vicinity. Senor Corral and his suite have been extensively entertained. From the time of his arrival the torpedo-boat destroyer Petrel was at his disposal, and it was upon this vessel that the trip to Mare Island was made on Tuesday. Invitations for the luncheon to be given in his honor were sent out in the name of the Secretary of the Navy, the larger number of the guests coming up on the Army tug Slocum, accompanied by a band from the Presidio. The Petrel made a stop at the Union Iron Works, where Senor Corral returned the call of Capt. L. C. Logan. On arrival at this yard he was greeted with a salute of nineteen guns from the Independence, Solace, Petrel and Bennington. The entire body of marines were drawn up at the quay wall, and the navy yard band played the Mexican national air. The guests were taken direct to the commandant's home, on either side of the entrance to which was hung an immense flag—one the Stars and Stripes and the other the Mexican national colors. After the luncheon, at which were present the heads of the departments of the yard and the captains of the ships in commission here, in addition to the large number of guests from San Francisco, Senor Corral was shown over the yard.

John Philip Sousa, the composer and bandmaster, was the host at a brilliant dinner at the St. Francis hotel in San Francisco on Saturday evening, Oct. 22, at which were present a number of guests from this yard. Later the party were the guests of Mr. Sousa at his concert at the Alhambra theater. Among those present were Capt. and Mrs. Drake, Comdr. and Mrs. James H. Bull, Miss Williamson, of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Mansfield, Mrs. Brooke, of San Francisco, Miss Liebing, Miss Strauss, Comdr. C. G. Calkins, and Albert Elukus, the Californian composer.

Mrs. C. B. T. Moore left Oct. 22 for Decatur, Ill., where she will spend some time with her mother, and later will visit her daughter, Mrs. John S. Graham, at the Naval Academy where Lieutenant Graham is on duty. She will also spend some time with her son, who is attending school at West Newton, Mass.

Mrs. F. B. Zahn is at San Mateo, where she has been visiting friends for several days past. Mrs. J. W. Phillip, of Annapolis, who is spending several months here, as the guest of Mrs. R. M. Cutts, left on Sunday last for San Rafael, where she will be the guest of Mrs. Lafave for a couple of weeks before returning to the yard.

Yellow chrysanthemums were used for the decorations at the card party given by Comdr. and Mrs. James H. Bull on Tuesday evening, the 25th, at which they entertained the members of the Five Hundred Club. The prize of the evening was won by Mrs. E. D. Taussig. The guests present were Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Tilley, Capt. and Mrs. Franklin J. Drake, Comdr. and Mrs. G. B. Ransom, Comdr. James H. Glennon, Miss Isabelle Glennon, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. S. Knapp, Mrs. Randolph Harrison, Mrs. E. D. Taussig, Mrs. A. W. Bacon, Col. F. C. Pope, Comdr. C. B. T. Moore and Civil Engr. H. H. Rousseau.

Mr. Thomas Driscoll, the fiancé of Miss Alice Bacon, who with her mother is visiting friends at this yard, came up to Mare Island on a visit Monday, remaining here until Tuesday evening. While at the yard Mr. Driscoll was a guest at the home of Pay Insp. Leeds C. Kerr.

Mrs. David Potter was the hostess at a delightful six-handed euchre party this afternoon, at which she entertained some thirty guests. Yellow chrysanthemums were used for the decorations of the house, and a very pleasant afternoon was spent by those present. The prizes were awarded to Miss Ruth Simons and Mrs. Charles G. Smith. Miss Alice Bacon won the booby prize; the consolation, for which all drew lots, was captured by Mrs. James H. Glennon.

Capt. E. D. Taussig, of the Independence, left on Saturday last for the East, where he will assume command of the U.S.S. Massachusetts. Few officers have left Mare Island whose departure has been more universally regretted. Mrs. Taussig will remain at the yard for some little time longer.

Comdr. Carlos G. Calkins spent a few days in San Francisco last week en route to the Asiatic station, where he has been ordered for duty. The sailing orders for the Petrel, which has been here for several weeks, have arrived and she will leave the yard on Thursday, Nov. 3, for Magdalena Bay, where she will engage in target practice for some time before sailing for Honolulu.

ARMY STATIONS.

We omit the table of the stations of the Army this week. There are no changes since the table appeared in our issue of Oct. 29, pages 226 and 227.

TRADE MARK

Veribest

CANNED MEATS

successfully used for field, camp and travel rations.

ARMOUR & COMPANY, CHICAGO.

WILKINSON & FISHER, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors of Patents.

PATENTS

928-930 F ST., N. W. Washington, D. C.

PATENTS and TRADE MARKS secured in the United States and Foreign Countries. Pamphlets of instructions furnished free on application.

The Name DuPont Signifies explosives

Whether dynamite, black powder

Or the celebrated DuPONT SMOKELESS

It is the Standard.

E. I. DuPont Company

Established 1802.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

Largest Manufacturers in the World of Official Athletic Supplies.

BASE BALL, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL, GOLF, FIELD HOCKEY, BASKET BALL, OFFICIAL ATHLETIC IMPLEMENTS.

Plans and Blue Prints of Gymnasium Paraphernalia Furnished Upon Request.

Spalding's Catalogue of all Athletic Sports Mailed Free to any address

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

New York, Chicago, Denver, San Francisco.

DON'T BUY MINING STOCKS UNTIL YOU KNOW THEIR VALUE

WE CAN TELL YOU.

Charges \$5.00 Up.

We neither buy nor sell any stock

ASSOCIATED SECURITY CO.

10 Wall Street, NEW YORK.

To Feel Well

you must be well. Your digestive organs must be doing their work properly. BEECHAM'S PILLS act like oil on machinery, and will give you the snap and vigor that only comes with perfect health. Always keep the "Little Doctor" with you.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Cure Sick Headache and Disordered Liver

They Act Like Magic on the Vital Organs, Regulating the Secretions, restoring long lost Complexion, bringing back the Keen Edge of Appetite, and arousing with the Rosbud of Health the whole physical energy of the human frame.

Sold by Druggists at 10c. and 25c., or mailed by B. F. ALLEN CO., 365 Canal St., New York City, if your druggist does not keep them.

M. F. SELTZ,

Civic Tailor and Draper,

1332 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C.

GENERAL GRANT'S MISTAKE.

"General Grant was a skillful player and very fond of a moderate-sized game of poker, and I played with him in what I think was the last diversion of his life in the card line," said Major W. T. Crandall, of St. Louis. "It was in New York city, and there were five or six friends gathered around the table. There were no exciting plays, for the game was only of the \$2.50 limit order. I well recollect, however, that General Grant won the last pot of the night, which was also the biggest, by a very cute play. I opened the pot next to the dealer on a pair of Jacks, and every man came in, although, as afterward developed, none had as good as my pair. I drew three cards; of course, and so did all the rest. Not having helped my hand I merely bet a chip, which was seen and raised the limit by the general, who was immediately next. All the others laid down their hands, no one having better than a small pair, nor did I think it worth while to call, but surrendered the pot to General Grant. After he had taken it in the old hero of Appomattox showed down his cards, saying, 'Gentlemen, I made a mistake in my hand. I had only a pair of eights here.' Of course, there was a hearty laugh at my expense, but I joined in it, for I really was tickled to see him win the pot, and would not have called even had I held four Jacks instead of two."—Washington Post.

PIERRE LOTI'S "AFFAIRE."

An amusing story of Pierre Loti comes from Constantinople, where he commands the embassy guardship, and lives, so the chroniclers aver, a life steeped in the elegant "dolce far niente" of the East. But some days ago the captain had an incident. Crossing the bay in the ship's pinnace with several officers, he passed another containing a Turkish colonel, a member of the Spanish and another of the Greek Legation and an Italian gentleman, of whom only the Turk returned Captain Viand's salute, and in a note by the latter to the colonel were described as "coarse people." Then came seconds and explanations. The Spaniard explained that his position in the boat prevented him seeing Captain Viand, and the Greek that he was shortsighted. The Italian, like a fire-eater, wanted to fight, and his case was still proceeding when the courier left.—London Globe.

WHY THE FLAG WAS UP.

(From the Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.) "Teacher," said a Hannibal boy, as he came into the primary room one morning, "what is the flag upon the school building to-day for?" The teacher thought a moment and then answered "I really can't remember what the flag is up for to-day, Johnny. You may go to the principal's room and look at the card, and then you can come back and tell us." Johnny dashed off and a few minutes later returned, looking important. "Well, Johnny, what is the flag up for?" asked the teacher. "It's

up to celebrate somebody's wedding," answered Johnny promptly. "Somebody's wedding?" repeated the teacher thoughtfully. "Why, Johnny, that can't be. We have no flag day that celebrates a wedding." "Well, it's got something to do with a wedding anyway," maintained Johnny stoutly. "The card says so." The teacher was unconvinced and, leaving the room, she went to make a personal inspection of the card. Under the date of the day in question she read "The engagement of the Monitor and the Merrimac."

STORIES OF CHAPLAINS.

A series of interesting and amusing "Army Reminiscences" by Chaplain C. C. Bateman, U.S.A., are appearing in the Pacific Baptist. Among other stories told is that of a colonel who interrupted the chaplain on one occasion in the middle of the latter's discourse by calling out, "Cut it short, chaplain! Cut it short!"

"Who will stand between me and my Maker in the day of judgment, if I be not permitted to perform my whole duty by this waiting congregation?" exclaimed the irate chaplain, with flashing eyes.

"I will! I will!" roared the colonel. At this juncture the trumpeter is said to have sounded "Recall from fatigue," and the congregation arose and went to dinner.

Another not less interesting story is told at the expense of a chaplain of the old school who was noted for the length and dryness of his discourses. It was the custom of the commanding officer to send under guard all prisoners confined in the guard-house over Sundays to hear the chaplain preach—"as a special punishment." This practice coming to the knowledge of the superior authority was "discontinued on the grounds that the punishment so inflicted is both cruel and unusual."

The Century has prevailed upon a number of great inventors to describe their inventions, and the circumstances, under which they were made, for the pages of that magazine during the coming year. Mr. George Westinghouse will tell of his Air-Brake; Mr. Charles F. Bush will write of the Arc-Light; Mr. Frank J. Sprague will describe Electric Traction; Mr. Nikola Tesla will tell the story of the Transmission of Power; and other inventors will be heard from. R. F. Zogbaum has written for the November Century "Our Modern Blue-Jacket," an article which will have double interest because of the illustrations by the author. Mr. Zogbaum writes from large acquaintance with the Navy, having been on many a cruise in our warships. A noteworthy article in the November number of The Century is the first complete account of the explorations of the American Museum of Natural History, under the William C. Whitney fund, into the evolution of the horse in America, which up to the present time have brought together more or less complete remains of 771 fossil horses. It has been prepared by Henry Fairfield Osborn, Curator of the Museum, who has had charge of the work. The ar-

ticle is interestingly illustrated. The article on "The New West Point," which The Century printed last summer, will be followed during the coming year by a series of similar articles, treating important public buildings now in process of erection. Each article will be prepared with the special co-operation of the architects of the building, and the subjects treated will be the new Naval Academy, the new Custom House in New York, the new Congressional buildings, the Capitol extension in Washington, and the New York Public Library.

Messrs. Wilkinson & Fisher, attorneys and counsellors at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents granted Oct. 18: Cartridge loader, Edward E. Breckenridge; firearm, Edward E. Redfield; firearm, Ignatz Weisnek; mechanical time-fuse for explosive projectiles, John F. Meigs and Emil A. Gathmann; automatic gun, Arthur T. Dawson and Louis Silverman; safety attachment for guns, Walter M. Bethune; explosive shell for rifled guns, Albert H. Emery; single-trigger mechanism for double-barrel guns, Samuel S. Leach; breech-loading ordnance, Albert H. Emery; powder holding and delivering device, Charles Turner; powder-press, Alfred I. duPont; projectile, Albert Wakefield. The following were issued Oct. 25, 1904: Buoyancy-regulating apparatus for submarine boats, No. 772,970; woven cartridge belt, No. 773,066; firearm, No. 773,460; apparatus for renewing the stern-bushings of ship propeller shafts, No. 773,036; mechanism for the propulsion of vessels, No. 773,066; submarine vessel, No. 773,146; marine engine governor, No. 773,079. The following were granted Nov. 1: Rifle attachment for shotguns, Watson Smith; apparatus for the manufacture of small tubular strings of powder, Henry C. Aspinwall; apparatus for taking soundings, Patrick O'Neil; electric turret operating mechanism, Osborn P. Loomis.

Gale & Polden, of London, have published the following photographs of the American squadron at Gravesend: The Olympia, Cleveland and Des Moines; also the quarter deck guard of marines; inside the turret, showing pair of 8-inch guns; gunner's gang repairing ammunition hoist on the Fos'cle; playing cards on deck after dinner; crew of marines working a 6-pounder gun; 6-pounder gun crew in action; loading a 6-inch B.L.R. gun on the gun deck; signal corps; working the Slaby Arco system of wireless telegraphy in the admiral's emergency cabin.

The New York city authorities, through the office of the borough president, have just issued the report of its delegate, Prof. Ira H. Woolson, to the International Fire Prevention Congress, which convened in London last July. This report is composed of papers presented at the Congress by eminent authorities from all parts of the world, and contains much valuable information regarding the subjects of fire prevention.

White Rock

rises from the earth in all its delicious purity—a sparkling effervescing, refreshing beverage brewed deep in the recesses of nature's laboratory.

In demand the world over where purity and excellence are first requisites.

A table water without a peer.



For Christmas Giving

PRESIDENT Suspenders

—the suspenders of comfort, beauty and service are in beautiful "Art Girl" boxes, done in ten colors. These boxes are suitable for mailing. Handsome presents. Price 50c and \$1.00, all stores, or mailed postpaid.

THE C. A. EDGARTON MFG. CO.
Box 327 Shirley, Mass.

C. A. Maxwell & W. B. Matthews,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Colorado Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Have special facilities for prosecuting Claims of Army and Navy Officers on the retired and active lists. We handled before Congress the increased grade for Civil War veterans and hope to obtain favorable action during the next session in the settlement of the claims of Army officers for arrearages of longevity pay.

The Anson Mills Woven Cartridge Belt Co.
WORCESTER, MASS.



GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

Patents throughout the World.

ADOPTED by the U. S. ARMY, NAVY and NATIONAL GUARD and by the BRITISH ARMY.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

SEND FOR BOOKLET.
BENT & BUSH
15 School Street,
BOSTON.

HOTELS.

THE BANCROFT, AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN PLAN.
W. L. SHEPARD, Prop.
Cor. 18th and H Sts., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF AND ENTIRELY NEW.
ROOMS, SINGLE AND EN SUITE,
WITH PRIVATE BATHS.

HOTEL COLONIAL, PITTSBURGH, Pa.
F. C. SMITH, Proprietor.
European plan only. Rates from \$1.00 up.
LARGEST COMMERCIAL HOTEL IN PITTSBURGH.
Long Distance Phone. Steam Heat in all Rooms.
NEW ADDITION FIRE PROOF.

GRAND HOTEL, Broadway and 11th St., New York
Army and Navy Headquarters.
A fireproof addition of 150 rooms in course of construction.
WM. G. LELAND, Prop.

THE NAYLOR
115, 117, 119, East 34th St., New York City
Desirable double and single rooms with board. Army, Navy, and Southern people accommodated. Telephone 1095 Madison Square.

PARK AVENUE HOTEL, ABSOLUTELY FIRE PROOF
Park (4th) Ave., 323 & 325 St., New York.
Special accommodations to Army and Navy. Accessible to all theatres and dept. stores.
European Plan. \$1.00 to \$5.00 per day.
REED & BARNETT, Prop.

The Allen Dense Air Ice Machine
USED IN THE U. S. NAVY
Contains no chemicals, only air. The size, 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, makes the ice and cold water and refrigerates the meat closets of large steam yachts.
H. B. ROELKER, 41 LAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK

HOTEL PLEASANTON, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Foremost American Plan Hotel.
Best cuisine and service.
Special terms to the Army and Navy.
E. S. deWOLFE, Proprietor.

USONA HOTEL,
Kings Highway & McPherson Ave.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
ARMY & NAVY HEADQUARTERS.
Special attention will be given to Army and Navy people during the World's Fair.
F. M. WHITE, Manager.

HOTEL ST. GEORGE, Clark and Hicks Streets, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Army and Navy Headquarters. Special Rates.
Capt. WM. TUMBRIDGE, Prop.

MANSSION HOUSE
Brooklyn Heights.
Directly opposite Wall Street, N.Y.
Select family and transient hotel.
SPECIAL ARMY AND NAVY RATES.
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Proprietor

EBBITT HOUSE.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS
H. C. BURCH, Manager.

MINIATURE SHOULDER STRAPS AND CHEVRONS.
All Branches of the Service.
ENAMELLED THE PROPER COLORS.
Write for prices.
S. N. MEYER.
1231 Pa. Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

HATFIELD & SONS, TAILORS AND IMPORTERS.

450 FIFTH AVENUE, ^{Near 40th St.} NEW YORK.

Makers of the finest Uniforms and Leaders of Styles in Civilian Dress.

CHAS. BLISS, Tailor and Importer,
Rooms 407-408-409-410-411, Claus Spreckles Building, **SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**
Phone, Brown 971. Best Grades of Uniforms for OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY
Los Angeles Branch 310-11-12 Lankershim Bldg., 3rd and Spring St.--Phone, Home 6118.

New Infantry Drill Regulations, U. S. ARMY.

Bound in semi-flexible cloth cover. Single Copy—mail prepaid—50 cents.

Special discount for orders of 25 or more copies.

Write for special discount price list on quantity orders.

RIDABOCK & CO., 112 4th Ave., New York.
UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

Purchasers of the Revised Infantry Drill Regulations (1904) should be careful to see that they get the volume bearing on the title page either the imprint of the Government Printing Office, that of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL or of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and D. Appleton and Company. These two editions were published simultaneously, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL edition being prepared from advance proof sheets of the Government edition, and corrected to conform to the changes made in the Government edition since its publication.

JOHN G. HAAS, Uniforms.

No. 39 East Orange Street, Lancaster, Penn.

BRANCH OFFICES: 256 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.
1308 F STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C.

Well-known to Army Officers for the past thirty years.

Phone, North 2177

A. JOHNSON, TAILOR, 1509 17th Street, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

I furnish my customers the choice of latest patterns in tweeds and worsteds, and guarantee good fittings and stylishly made garments. Particular attention given to **CLEANING, DYEING AND REPAIRING** of gentlemen's and ladies' suits.

WRITE FOR PRICES.



**MILITARY
GOODS,**

J. H. WILSON CO., Ltd.

NEW REGULATION

Caps, Sabres, Belts, Shoulder
Straps, Leggings, Hats, Etc.

928 ARCH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.

THE ARISTOCRAT OF
ALL SCOTCH WHISKIES



By Royal Warrant to the King

"White Label"

The very finest Old Scotch Whisky

London
DEWAR'S WHARF,
WATERLOO BRIDGE.

John Dewar & Sons Ltd.
Distillers Perth. n.b.

**DEWAR'S
WHITE LABEL**

THE WHISKY OF GREAT AGE

NEW YORK OFFICE

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST BLDG.

34TH St. and 5TH Ave.

A Never Failing Water Supply

with absolute safety, at small cost may be had by using the

Improved Rider Hot Air Pumping Engine and

Improved Ericsson Hot Air Pumping Engine.

Built by us for more than 30 years and sold in every country in the world. Exclusively intended for pumping water. May be run by any ignorant boy or woman. So well built that their durability is yet to be determined, engines which were sold 30 years ago being still in active service.

Send stamp for "C3" Catalogue to nearest office.

RIDER-ERICSSON ENGINE CO.,

35 Warren St., New York.

40 Dearborn St., Chicago.

40 North 7th St., Philadelphia.

Teniente-Rey 71, Havana, Cuba.

230 Franklin St., Boston.

692 Craig St., Montreal, P.Q.

25 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W.



RICE & DUVAL ARMY & NAVY TAILORS,

Fashionable Civilian Dress.

J. H. STRAHAN

231 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Opposite Post Office.

C. DOBLER & CO.,

ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS

84 FOURTH AVE.

NEW YORK:



Mexican Amole Soap Co.

PEORIA, ILLINOIS
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

THE FAMOUS

Amole Diamond King Soap

Our "Individual" Shaving Cream Tube is Unequaled



STEINWAY & SONS

Manufacturers of

GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS



STEINWAY & SONS have been officially appointed, by patents and diplomas which are displayed for public inspection at their warerooms, manufacturers to

His Majesty, NICHOLAS II., Czar of RUSSIA

His Majesty, WILLIAM II., EMPEROR OF GERMANY and KING of PRUSSIA

His Majesty, FRANZ JOSEPH I., EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA and KING of HUNGARY

Her MAJESTY, VICTORIA, QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN

Their Royal Highnesses, THE PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES, and THE DUKE of EDINBURGH.

His Majesty, OSCAR II., KING of SWEDEN and NORWAY

His Majesty, UMBERTO I., KING of ITALY

His Majesty, MOUSSAFER-ED-DIN, SHAH of PERSIA

Her Majesty, MARIA CHRISTINA, QUEEN REGENT of SPAIN

His Majesty, ABDUL HAMID II., SULTAN of TURKEY

His Majesty, ALBERT, KING of SAXONY.

His Majesty, EDWARD VII., KING of GREAT BRITAIN and EMPEROR of INDIA

Her Majesty, ALEXANDRIA, QUEEN of GREAT BRITAIN and EMPRESS of INDIA

The STEINWAY PIANOS are Universally Recognized to be the Standard Pianos of the World. They are Preferred for Public and Private Use by the Greatest Artists.

NEW STEINWAY PIANOS FROM \$500 UP

Catalogue Mailed on Application.

STEINWAY & SONS,

107 & 109 East 14th Street, New York.